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**Search Topic:**

Please write a detailed statement of search topic. Describe specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors keywords, etc., if known. For sequences, please attach a copy of the sequence. You may include a copy of the broadest and/or most relevant claim(s).

JAN

Please search the compositions and therapeutic methods of attached claims 11, 122, 123, 151, 187, 216, 218 and 261-264.

Inventors: Rudolf Edgar FALK
Samuel Simon ASCHLAI

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**Search Site**

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- ___ Geninfo
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=> fil embase medline
FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 14:54:54 ON 13 FEB 96
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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:54:54 ON 13 FEB 96

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               SET COST OFF
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               E HYALURONIC ACID/CN
L1             1 S E3

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L2          2359 S L1
L3          4084 S HYALURONIC ACID/CT OR HYALURONIC ACID DERIVATIVE/CT
L4          4084 S L2 OR L3
L5         10014 S IMPLANTATION+NT/CT OR IMPLANT/CT
L6        554346 S C6.440./CT
L7           111 S L4 AND L6
L8             2 S L7 AND L5
L9            17 S L7 AND E4.80./CT
L10          284 S L4 AND D20./CT
L11           80 S L4 AND 037.11./CC
L12          297 S L10 OR L11
L13            3 S L12 AND L5
L14           67 S L12 AND E4.80./CT
L15           54 S 0186/CT AND (L8 OR L9 OR L12)
L16        70680 S L6 (L) DT/CT
L17            4 S L15 AND L16
L18            6 S L8 OR L17
L19           53 S L12 AND 0186/CT
L20            1 S L15 NOT L19
L21           29 S L3/MAJ AND L19
L22            2 S L19 AND A18.755./CT
L23            0 S L19 AND G2.325.800/CT
L24            9 S L19 AND C2.810./CT
L25            7 S L19 AND 0001/CT
L26           19 S L18 OR L22 OR L24 OR L25

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L29         3003 S HYALURONIC ACID/CN
L30         4613 S L27 OR L28 OR L29
L31        85793 S IMPLANTS, ARTIFICIAL+NT/CT OR DENTAL IMPLANTATION+NT/CT
L32          175 S L30 AND L31
L33           83 S C1./CT AND L30
L34            2 S L32 AND L33
L35           10 S C21.866./CT AND L32
L36           13 S L30 AND D20./CT
L37           25 S L34 OR L35 OR L36
L38           22 S L30 AND ADMINISTRATION, TOPICAL+NT/CT
L39            0 S L33 AND L38
L40           46 S L37 OR L38

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L41           65 DUP REM L40 L26 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
               E FALK R/AU

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:43:02 ON 13 FEB 96
               E FALK R/AU
L42          214 S E3,E6
               E ASCULAI S/AU
L43            6 S E3,E4
L44          219 S L42 OR L43
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L45           2 S L44 AND L30
L46      183294 S TRANSPLANTATION+NT/CT
L47         104 S L30 AND L46
L48           3 S L47 AND C1./CT
L49           0 S L47 AND L38
L50           0 S L47 AND D20./CT
L51          51 S L40 OR L45 OR L48

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                 E FALK R/AU
L52         173 S E3,E6
                 E ASCULAI S/AU
L53          19 S E3,E4
L54          19 S (L52 OR L53) AND L4
L55         100 S L4 AND TRANSPLANTATION+NT/CT
L56           6 S L55 AND L6
L57          11 S L55 AND L12
L58          18 S L55 AND 0186/CT
L59          51 S L26 OR L54 OR L56 OR L57 OR LL58

     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 14:48:22 ON 13 FEB 96
L60          98 DUP REM L51 L59 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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L61          29 S L59 NOT AB/FA
L62          22 S L59 NOT L61
L63           8 S L61 AND L55
L64          30 S L62 OR L63

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:50:18 ON 13 FEB 96
L65          17 S L51 NOT AB/FA
L66          34 S L51 NOT L65
L67           3 S L65 AND L46
L68           4 S L65 AND L31
L69           3 S L66 AND L46
L70           8 S L66 AND L31
L71         120 S L30 AND C21.866./CT
L72           8 S L71 AND C1./CT
L73          24 S L34 OR L35 OR L45 OR L48 OR L67 OR L68 OR L69 OR L70 OR

     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 14:54:40 ON 13 FEB 96
L74          51 DUP REM L73 L64 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

     FILE 'EMBASE, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:54:54 ON 13 FEB 96

=> d 1-51 cbib ab ct

L74  ANSWER 1 OF 51  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
95176225  EMBASE  Rheumatology. Alarcon G.S.; Straaton K.V.. University
     of Alabama, Birmingham, AL, United States. Journal of the American
     Medical Association  273/21 (1721-1723)  1995. ISSN: 0098-7484.
     CODEN: JAMAAP. Pub. Country: United States. Language: English.
     Summary Language: English.
AB   In some populations, the presence and the dose of the 'rheumatoid'
     epitope have been associated with severe rheumatoid arthritis. -
     Newer treatments include include oral antibiotics, oral type II
     collagen, and a number of biological products. - Identification of a
     mutation in the type II procollagen genes is evidence that some
     clinical osteoarthritis is genetically related.
CT   EMTAGS: diagnosis (0140); therapy (0160); heredity (0137);
     methodology (0130); automation, computers and data processing
     (0530); mammal (0738); human (0888); oral drug administration
     (0181); intraarticular drug administration (0175); topical drug
     administration (0186); priority journal (0007); review (
   0001)
     Medical Descriptors:
     *rheumatoid arthritis: DI, diagnosis
     *rheumatoid arthritis: DT, drug therapy
     *gene
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*osteoarthritis: DT, drug therapy
gene mutation
quality of life
systemic lupus erythematosus
allele
disease severity
prognosis
questionnaire
arthropathy: DI, diagnosis
absorptiometry
fibromyalgia
pain: DT, drug therapy
exercise
bone density
single photon emission computer tomography
human
clinical trial
oral drug administration
intraarticular drug administration
topical drug administration
priority journal
review
Drug Descriptors:
*collagen type 2
*procollagen: EC, endogenous compound
***minocycline: CT, clinical trial**
***minocycline: AD, drug administration**
***minocycline: DT, drug therapy**
epitope: EC, endogenous compound
c reactive protein: EC, endogenous compound
rheumatoid factor: EC, endogenous compound
HLA DR4 antigen: EC, endogenous compound
**antibiotic agent: CT, clinical trial**
**antibiotic agent: AD, drug administration**
**antibiotic agent: DT, drug therapy**
neurotransmitter: EC, endogenous compound
serotonin: EC, endogenous compound
substance p: EC, endogenous compound
capsaicin: PR, pharmaceutics
**hyaluronic acid: AD, drug administration**
nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent: DT, drug therapy
paracetamol: DT, drug therapy

L74 ANSWER 2 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
95073330 EMBASE Effect of sodium hyaluronate on diffuse epithelial keratitis after penetrating keratoplasty. Yokoi N.; Yamada J.; Nishida K.; Kinoshita S.. Department of Ophthalmology, Kyoto Prefectural Univ. of Medicine, Kaji-icho 465, Kamigyo-ku, Kyoto 602, Japan. Transplantation Proceedings 27/1 (1412-1413) 1995. ISSN: 0041-1345. CODEN: TRPPA8. Pub. Country: United States. Language: English.
CT EMTAGS: diagnosis (0140); therapy (0160); mammal (0738); human (0888); clinical article (0152); human tissue, cells or cell components (0111); aged (0019); adult (0018); topical drug administration (0186); priority journal (0007); conference paper (0061)
Medical Descriptors:
*keratitis: CO, complication
*keratitis: DI, diagnosis
*keratitis: DT, drug therapy
medical record
keratopathy: SU, surgery
cornea opacity: SU, surgery
**penetrating keratoplasty**
staining
eye photography
disease severity
scoring system
human

clinical article
human tissue
aged
adult
topical drug administration
priority journal
conference paper
Drug Descriptors:
***hyaluronic acid: DT, drug therapy**
**ofloxacin: DT, drug therapy**
steroid: DT, drug therapy
eye drops: DT, drug therapy

L74 ANSWER 3 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
95340178 EMBASE Iris ischaemia following penetrating keratoplasty for keratoconus (Urrets- Zavalia syndrome). Tuft S.J.; Buckley R.J.. Moorfields Eye Hospital, City Road, London EC1V 2PD, United Kingdom. Cornea 14/6 (618-622) 1995. ISSN: 0277-3740. CODEN: CORNDB. Pub. Country: United States. Language: English. Summary Language: English.

AB A fixed and dilated pupil is an uncommon postoperative complication after penetrating keratoplasty (PK) for keratoconus. Although the clinical features have been well described, the precise aetiology is uncertain. We performed anterior segment fluorescein angiography in the early postoperative period on three patients who developed fixed, dilated pupils after apparently uncomplicated surgery. All of the eyes had severe iris ischaemia. A possible role for a postoperative rise in intraocular pressure in the aetiology of this syndrome is discussed.

CT EMTAGS: therapy (0160); diagnosis (0140); mammal (0738); human (0888); male (0041); female (0042); case report (0151); adolescent (0017); adult (0018); oral drug administration (0181); intravenous drug administration (0182); topical drug administration (0186); priority journal (0007); article (0060)
Medical Descriptors:
*iris disease: CO, complication
***penetrating keratoplasty**
*keratoconus: SU, surgery
*intraocular hypertension: DT, drug therapy
*ischemia
fluorescence angiography
mydriasis
glaucoma: DT, drug therapy
human
male
female
case report
adolescent
adult
oral drug administration
intravenous drug administration
topical drug administration
priority journal
article
Drug Descriptors:
*acetazolamide: DT, drug therapy
*dexamethasone: DT, drug therapy
***chloramphenicol**
*mydriatic agent: DT, drug therapy
***hyaluronic acid**
*hydroxypropylmethylcellulose
cyclopentolate: DT, drug therapy
phenylephrine: DT, drug therapy
mannitol: DT, drug therapy
procaine: CB, drug combination
atropine: CB, drug combination
adrenalin: CB, drug combination
mydricaine
unclassified drug

L74 ANSWER 4 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
95178268 EMBASE Soft tissue augmentation: A review. Elson M.L.. Dermatology Center, Inc., 4535 Harding Road, Nashville, TN 37205-2120, United States. Dermatologic Surgery 21/6 (491-502) 1995. ISSN: 1076-0512. CODEN: DESUFE. Pub. Country: United States. Language: English. Summary Language: English.

AB BACKGROUND. Soft tissue augmentation is one of the most sought after cosmetic procedures around the world. It has been performed for centuries, but only in this decade or so have materials become available that allow effective therapy. OBJECTIVE. This review article discusses the use of materials for soft tissue augmentation as to where they fit into the overall scheme of treating the aging face, as well as the benefits and side effects of each, and how to maximize the use of these various materials. RESULTS. The materials reviewed with regard to both efficacy and safety of those currently on the market as well as those currently in research. CONCLUSION. With the understanding of the role of soft tissue augmentation in the overall treatment of the aging face as well as risk factors and ways to minimize the side effects, dermatologic surgeons can reach the goal of effectively treating patients with these materials.

CT EMTAGS: diagnosis (0140); apparatus, equipment and supplies (0510); therapy (0160); **infection** (0310); mammal (0738); human (0888); priority journal (0007); review (0001)
Medical Descriptors:
*face surgery
*skin surgery
*plastic surgery
aging
esthetic surgery
risk factor
scar: SU, surgery
skin test
rhytidectomy
surgical technique
needle
allergic reaction: CO, complication
allergic reaction: DT, drug therapy
cyst: CO, complication
cyst: DT, drug therapy
**abscess: CO, complication**
**abscess: DT, drug therapy**
human
priority journal
review
Drug Descriptors:
*biomaterial
*silicone
***collagen implant**
***atelocollagen**
*politef
***hyaluronic acid**
steroid: DT, drug therapy
antihistaminic agent: DT, drug therapy
antiinflammatory agent: DT, drug therapy
glyceryl trinitrate: DT, drug therapy
dimethyl sulfoxide: DT, drug therapy

L74 ANSWER 5 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
95336639 EMBASE Lower extremity manifestations of Graves disease. Sauer P.; Brandes B.; Mahmarian R.R.. 2001 N. Adams Street, Arlington, VA 22201, United States. Journal of Foot and Ankle Surgery 34/5 (489-497) 1995. ISSN: 1067-2516. CODEN: JFSUEI. Pub. Country: United States. Language: English. Summary Language: English.

AB Pretibial myxedema (not to be confused with myxedema suggestive of hypothyroidism) is one of the extrathyroidal manifestations observed in some patients with Graves' disease. Graves' disease is commonly described as a disease that consists of one or more of the following characteristics: goiter, exophthalamos, acropachy, and pretibial

myxedema. In order to facilitate a better understanding of the pathology and etiology of pretibial myxedema, a review of currant research focusing on the immunological basis of Graves' disease is presented. An examination of the signs, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, and differential diagnosis is also presented, as well as a case study that demonstrates Graves' disease and its extrathyroidal manifestations and complications.

CT EMTAGS: diagnosis (0140); therapy (0160); etiology (0135); mammal (0738); human (0888); nonhuman (0777); female (0042); case report (0151); adult (0018); oral drug administration (0181); topical drug administration (**0186**); article (0060); adverse drug reaction (0198); iatrogenic disease (0300)

Medical Descriptors:
*graves disease: DI, diagnosis
*graves disease: DT, drug therapy
*graves disease: ET, etiology
*myxedema: DT, drug therapy
***leg ulcer: DI, diagnosis**
***leg ulcer: DT, drug therapy**
***leg ulcer: TH, therapy**
*osteoporosis: DI, diagnosis
biopsy
thyrotoxicosis: DT, drug therapy
x ray
hyperthyroidism: DI, diagnosis
hyperthyroidism: DT, drug therapy
hypothyroidism: SI, side effect
thyroidectomy
radiography
differential diagnosis
bone scintiscanning
debridement
human
nonhuman
female
case report
adult
oral drug administration
topical drug administration
article

Drug Descriptors:
**ciprofloxacin: DT, drug therapy**
**penicillin v: DT, drug therapy**
naproxen: DO, drug dose
naproxen: DT, drug therapy
local anesthetic agent: DT, drug therapy
glycosaminoglycan: EC, endogenous compound
**hyaluronic acid: EC, endogenous compound**
long acting thyroid stimulator: EC, endogenous compound
thyroid hormone: EC, endogenous compound
glucocorticoid: EC, endogenous compound
collagen: EC, endogenous compound
dna: EC, endogenous compound
major histocompatibility antigen: EC, endogenous compound
HLA antigen: EC, endogenous compound
**gamma interferon**
calcium: EC, endogenous compound
phosphate: EC, endogenous compound
**iodine: DT, drug therapy**
**iodine: PD, pharmacology**
propylthiouracil: DT, drug therapy
propylthiouracil: PD, pharmacology
thiamazole: DT, drug therapy
thiamazole: PD, pharmacology
sodium iodide i 131: AE, adverse drug reaction
sodium iodide i 131: DT, drug therapy
steroid: AD, drug administration
steroid: DT, drug therapy
beta adrenergic receptor blocking agent: DT, drug therapy

**polysporin**
mucin: EC, endogenous compound
acetic acid
mannan

L74 ANSWER 6 OF 51 MEDLINE
95404472 Extracapsular cataract surgery using capsulorhexis with viscoexpression via a limbal section. Burton R L; Pickering S. (Eye Department, West Norwich Hospital, Norfolk, United Kingdom.. )JOURNAL OF CATARACT AND REFRACTIVE SURGERY, (1995 May) 21 (3) 297-301. Journal code: JPB. ISSN: 0886-3350. Pub. country: United States. Language: English.
AB Two hundred consecutive patients had extracapsular cataract surgery by capsulorhexis and viscoexpression. Capsulorhexis, attempted in 195 eyes, was successful in 87.7%. Viscoexpression was attempted in 162 cases and successfully delivered the nucleus in 87.7%. There were five cases of zonule rupture, one of posterior capsule rupture, and two of vitreous loss. If the capsulorhexis is larger than 5 mm, viscoexpression can be safely used on all cataracts, regardless of nuclear density, and is the ideal transition to phacoemulsification.
CT Check Tags: Human
*Cataract Extraction: MT, methods
***Hyaluronic Acid: AD, administration & dosage**
Intraoperative Complications
*Lens Capsule, Crystalline: SU, surgery
Lens Nucleus, Crystalline: SU, surgery
**Lenses, Intraocular**
Ligaments: IN, injuries
*Limbus Corneae: SU, surgery
**Rupture**
Visual Acuity

L74 ANSWER 7 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
95357529 EMBASE Liposome-mediated drug targeting in topical and regional therapies. Margalit R.. Department of Biochemistry, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv 69978, Israel. Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems 12/2-3 (233-261) 1995. ISSN: 0743-4863. CODEN: CRTSEO. Pub. Country: United States. Language: English. Summary Language: English.
AB Liposome-mediated drug targeting is reviewed in four major categories of topical and regional therapies: wounds and burns, ocular, intraperitoneal, and pulmonary. A survey of the data in the field is preceded by definitions of carrier-mediated drug targeting, in particular for topical and regional treatments. The ability of liposomes to meet essential requirements for task performance and liposome surface-modification as the major approach to endow liposomes with targeting abilities are reviewed. Analysis of current findings in the field shows that (1) most studies explored regular liposomes that were unable to meet the essential requirements for targeting and (2) in vivo drug targeting in topical and regional therapies has been achieved rarely and seldom attempted, yet there are encouraging indications from a few studies that using surface modified liposomes such targeting is feasible. Both established and novel liposomal systems attest to this feasibility and point out future directions. The former can be found by revisiting immunoliposomes that were initially designed for systemic administration but might well fit topical and regional cases. The latter is exemplified by bioadhesive liposomes, designed specifically for topical/regional therapies. It is concluded that careful implementation of such approaches could be successful for the achievement of liposome-mediated drug targeting in topical and regional therapies.
CT EMTAGS: therapy (0160); infection (0310); prevention (0165); injury (0301); skin, hair, nails and sweat glands (0980); topical drug administration (**0186**); review (**0001**)
Medical Descriptors:
*drug targeting
**infection: DT, drug therapy**
infection: PC, prevention

wound: DT, drug therapy
burn: DT, drug therapy
extracellular matrix
**skin**
**sepsis: DT, drug therapy**
topical drug administration
review
Drug Descriptors:
*liposome
*immunoliposome
growth factor: AD, drug administration
growth factor: DT, drug therapy
**antibiotic agent: AD, drug administration**
**antibiotic agent: DT, drug therapy**
aerosol
drug delivery system
neurotransmitter
antibody
photosensitizing agent
photofrin
porphyrin: EC, endogenous compound
low density lipoprotein: EC, endogenous compound
collagen
gelatin
**hyaluronic acid**
**tobramycin**
**sulfadiazine silver**
**cefoxitin: AD, drug administration**
**cefoxitin: DT, drug therapy**
**cefazolin**
**ampicillin**
**fluconazole**
cyclosporin: AD, drug administration
cyclosporin: DO, drug dose
cyclosporin: PR, pharmaceutics
dna

L74 ANSWER 8 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
95251913 EMBASE Topical semi-solid drug delivery: Kinetics and tolerance of ophthalmic hydrogels. Zignani M.; Tabatabay C.; Gurny R.. School Pharmacy, University of Geneva, 30 Quai E. Ansermet, CH-1211 Geneve 4, Switzerland. Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews 16/1 (51-60) 1995. ISSN: 0169-409X. CODEN: ADDREP. Pub. Country: Netherlands. Language: English. Summary Language: English.

AB The efficacy of ophthalmic semi-solid hydrogels is mostly based on an increase of ocular residence time, via enhanced viscosity and mucoadhesive properties. Preformed and in particular in situ gelling systems improve bioavailability and decrease the side effects induced by the systemic absorption of topically applied ophthalmic drugs. Since increased viscosity often causes the discomfort of blurred vision and foreign body sensation, it is important to assess the optimal range of viscosity as well as the most suitable rheological behavior which will ensure good efficacy and tolerance.

CT EMTAGS: visual system (0915); pharmacokinetics (0194); mammal (0738); human (0888); nonhuman (0777); topical drug administration (**0186**); priority journal (0007); review (**0001**);
adverse drug reaction (0198); iatrogenic disease (0300)
Medical Descriptors:
*eye
drug administration
viscosity
drug efficacy
drug tolerance
drug bioavailability
blood rheology
eye irritation: SI, side effect
visual impairment: SI, side effect
human
nonhuman

topical drug administration
priority journal
review
Drug Descriptors:
*drug delivery system: PR, pharmaceutics
*hydrogel: AE, adverse drug reaction
*hydrogel: PR, pharmaceutics
drug vehicle: PR, pharmaceutics
pilocarpine: PR, pharmaceutics
hydroxyethylcellulose: PR, pharmaceutics
polyvinyl alcohol: PR, pharmaceutics
**hyaluronic acid: PR, pharmaceutics**
carbomer: AE, adverse drug reaction
carbomer: PR, pharmaceutics
cellacefate: PR, pharmaceutics
**fusidic acid: PK, pharmacokinetics**
**fusidic acid: PR, pharmaceutics**
betaxolol: AE, adverse drug reaction
betaxolol: PK, pharmacokinetics
betaxolol: PR, pharmaceutics
artificial tear: PR, pharmaceutics
unclassified drug
xanthan: PR, pharmaceutics
gellan gum: PR, pharmaceutics
poloxamer: AE, adverse drug reaction
poloxamer: PR, pharmaceutics
lacril: PR, pharmaceutics
liquifilm tears
neotears
polymacon
hy drop

L74 ANSWER 9 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
94346252 EMBASE Serum Vpr regulates productive infection and latency of human immunodeficiency virus type 1. Levy D.N.; Refaeli Y.; MacGregor R.R.; Weiner D.B.. Pathology/Laboratory Medicine Dept., University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104, United States. PROC. NATL. ACAD. SCI. U. S. A. 91/23 (10873-10877) 1994. ISSN: 0027-8424. CODEN: PNASA6. Pub. Country: United States. Language: English. Summary Language: English.
AB In human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-positive individuals, the vast majority of infected peripheral blood cells and lymph node cells may be latently or nonproductively infected. The vpr open reading frame of HIV-1 encodes a 15-kDa virion-associated protein, Vpr. The vpr gene has been shown to increase virus replication in T cells and monocyte/macrophages in vitro. We have previously reported that vpr expression in various tumor lines leads to growth inhibition and differentiation, indicating that Vpr may function as a regulator of cellular permissiveness to HIV replication. Here we show that Vpr protein is present in significant amounts in the serum of AIDS patients. Purified serum Vpr activated virus expression from five latently infected cell lines, U1, OM.10.1, ACH-2, J1.1, and **LL58**. Serum Vpr also activated virus expression from resting peripheral blood mononuclear cells of HIV- infected individuals. Together, these findings implicate serum Vpr in the activation of HIV replication in vivo and in the control of latency. Anti- Vpr antibodies inhibited Vpr activity, suggesting that humoral immunity modulates Vpr activity in vivo. These results have broad implications for the virus life cycle and for the prospective control of HIV replication and pathogenesis.
CT EMTAGS: infection (0310); heredity (0137); blood and hemopoietic system (0927); lymphatic system (0929); virus (0761); mammal (0738); human (0888); human tissue, cells or cell components (0111); priority journal (0007); article (0060)
Medical Descriptors:
*latent virus infection
*human immunodeficiency virus infection
virus gene
open reading frame

virus replication
t lymphocyte
human immunodeficiency virus 1
gene expression regulation
humoral immunity
immunoregulation
human
human cell
priority journal
article
Drug Descriptors:
*vpr protein

L74 ANSWER 10 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
94351931 EMBASE Local necrosis and fatal perforation of oesophagus after endoscopic ligation [9]. Schoonbroodt D.; Zipf A.; Jung M.. Division of Gastroenterology, Goethe University Hospital, 60590 Frankfurt am Main, Germany, Federal Republic of. LANCET 344/8933 (1365) 1994. ISSN: 0140-6736. CODEN: LANCAO. Pub. Country: United Kingdom. Language: English.
CT EMTAGS: injury (0301); diagnosis (0140); therapy (0160); prevention (0165); **infection** (0310); mammal (0738); human (0888); male (0041); female (0042); case report (0151); adult (0018); priority journal (0007); letter (0008)
Medical Descriptors:
*esophagus perforation: CO, complication
*tissue necrosis: CO, complication
*digestive tract endoscopy
*ligation
esophagus varices bleeding: SU, surgery
endoscopic sclerotherapy
liver cirrhosis
adrenal tumor
graft rejection: DT, drug therapy
graft rejection: PC, prevention
**kidney transplantation**
esophagus ulcer: CO, complication
esophagus ulcer: DI, diagnosis
**sepsis: DT, drug therapy**
postoperative complication
esophagoscopy
collagen
human
male
female
case report
adult
priority journal
letter
Drug Descriptors:
immunosuppressive agent: DT, drug therapy
immunosuppressive agent: PD, pharmacology
methylprednisolone: CB, drug combination
methylprednisolone: DT, drug therapy
methylprednisolone: PD, pharmacology
cyclosporin: CB, drug combination
cyclosporin: DT, drug therapy
**ceftriaxone: DT, drug therapy**
corticosteroid: DT, drug therapy
corticosteroid: PD, pharmacology
**hyaluronic acid: EC, endogenous compound**
**antibiotic agent**

L74 ANSWER 11 OF 51 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
95012152 Serum hyaluronate in the assessment of liver endothelial cell function after orthotopic liver transplantation in the rat. Shimizu H; He W; Guo P; Dziadkoviec I; Miyazaki M; **Falk R E.** (Department of Surgery, University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada..)HEPATOLOGY, (1994 Nov) 20 (5) 1323-9. Journal code: GBZ. ISSN:

0270-9139. Pub. country: United States. Language: English.
AB This study was designed to evaluate the use of serum hyaluronate as a marker of liver endothelial cell function after liver transplantation. We performed orthotopic liver transplantation in both isogeneic and allogeneic rejector models. After transplantation, hepatocyte function was assessed on the basis of serum ALT and total bilirubin levels, and liver endothelial cell function was judged on the basis of serum hyaluronate levels. Significant increase of hyaluronate in the rejector model, compared with the isogeneic model, was seen before any significant results could be obtained from conventional liver function tests. The impaired metabolism of hyaluronate in the rejector model was observed after intravenous injection of trace amounts of radioactive material. Serial studies demonstrate that the endothelial cell is a more susceptible target for the immune response than the hepatocyte. Serum hyaluronate concentration may be a better indicator in the early assessment of graft function. We also examined serum hyaluronate levels to evaluate cold ischemia-reperfusion injury to the liver endothelial cells in the isogeneic model. At 2 hr after reperfusion, hyaluronate levels in the 6-hr cold ischemia (nonviable allograft) group were significantly higher than in the 1-hr and 3-hr cold ischemia (viable allograft) groups. However, there was little difference between the viable allograft groups. After an intravenous injection of 1 mg/kg hyaluronate, the hyaluronate elimination rate in the 3-hr group was distinctly slower than that in the 1-hr group. These data indicate that the hyaluronate elimination rate may be a more sensitive marker of liver endothelial cell function in viable liver after a short period of ischemia.
CT Check Tags: Animal; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Cold
Endothelium: PA, pathology
Endothelium: PP, physiopathology
Graft Survival
***Hyaluronic Acid: BL, blood**
Ischemia: BL, blood
Ischemia: PA, pathology
Liver: PA, pathology
*Liver: PP, physiopathology
Liver Circulation
***Liver Transplantation**
Postoperative Period
Rats
Rats, Inbred ACI
Rats, Inbred Lew
Reperfusion

L74 ANSWER 12 OF 51 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
95169719 Monitoring of acute lung rejection and infection by bronchoalveolar lavage and plasma levels of hyaluronic acid in clinical lung transplantation. Rao P N; Zeevi A; Snyder J; Spichty K; Habrat T; Warty V; Dauber J; Paradis I; Duncan S; Pham S; et al. (Department of Surgery and Pathology, University of Pittsburgh, Pa.. )JOURNAL OF HEART AND LUNG TRANSPLANTATION, (1994 Nov-Dec) 13 (6) 958-62. Journal code: A0Q. ISSN: 1053-2498. Pub. country: United States. Language: English.
AB Local immunological injury caused by acute lung rejection leads to fibroblast proliferation. Hyaluronate is a product of activated fibroblasts and possibly an indicator of fibroblast proliferation. One hundred thirty-six bronchoalveolar lavage and plasma hyaluronate assays were performed in 57 lung transplant recipients. Pulmonary endothelial cell function was assessed by measuring bronchoalveolar lavage levels of purine nucleoside phosphorylase. Presence of acute cellular rejection was monitored by transbronchial biopsy histologic evaluation and was classified as minimal to mild (acute rejection I, II) and moderate to severe (acute rejection III, IV). Infection was confirmed by bronchoalveolar lavage culture and antibiotic sensitivity. Bronchoalveolar lavage hyaluronate levels in clinically stable recipients were 33.5 +/- 4.69 micrograms/L and were significantly higher than with clinically stable recipients (p =

0.0001), infection (p = 0.008), or mild rejection (p = 0.001). Levels were highest in recipients with diffuse alveolar damage (392.4 +/- 60.6 micrograms/L). Diffuse alveolar damage also resulted in significant elevations of plasma HA as compared with stable recipients (p = 0.001) and mild rejection. We conclude that clinically significant injury to the allograft from rejection or diffuse alveolar damage can be assessed by bronchoalveolar lavage hyaluronate assays and suggest that the source of hyaluronate in these instances are activated fibroblasts.

CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
Acute Disease
*Bronchoalveolar Lavage Fluid: CH, chemistry
*Graft Rejection: DI, diagnosis
***Hyaluronic Acid: AN, analysis**
**Hyaluronic Acid: BL, blood**
***Infection: DI, diagnosis**
**Infection: ET, etiology**
Lung Diseases: DI, diagnosis
***Lung Transplantation**
*Postoperative Complications: DI, diagnosis
Purine-Nucleoside Phosphorylase: AN, analysis

L74 ANSWER 13 OF 51 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3

94378312 Evaluation of preservation damage to liver endothelial cells by hyaluronic acid uptake in vitro. Shimizu H; He W; Guo P; Miyazaki M; **Falk R E**. (Department of Surgery, University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada.. )TRANSPLANTATION, (1994 Sep 15) 58 (5) 635-6. Journal code: WEJ. ISSN: 0041-1337. Pub. country: United States. Language: English.

CT Check Tags: Animal; In Vitro; Male
*Cryopreservation
Endothelium: CY, cytology
Endothelium: ME, metabolism
Evaluation Studies
***Hyaluronic Acid: PK, pharmacokinetics**
*Liver: ME, metabolism
**Liver Transplantation**
*Organ Preservation
Rats
Rats, Inbred Lew
Time Factors

L74 ANSWER 14 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

94268137 EMBASE Suppression of corneal allograft rejection by systemic cyclosporine-A in heavily vascularized rabbit corneas following alkali burns. Rehany U.; Waisman M.. Department of Ophthalmology, Western Galilee Medical Center, P.O.B. 21, Nahariya 22100, Israel. CORNEA 13/5 (447-453) 1994. ISSN: 0277-3740. CODEN: CORNDB. Pub. Country: United States. Language: English. Summary Language: English.

AB Immunologic rejection is the main cause of corneal graft failure, especially in vascularized corneal beds. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of systemic Cyclosporine-A (CsA) on the survival of corneal allografts in heavily vascularized rabbit corneal beds, following alkali burn. Heavy corneal vascularization was induced in one eye of 20 rabbits by alkali burn. Forty-five days later, penetrating keratoplasty was performed in all the heavily vascularized corneas. Twenty-five mg/kg/day of CsA was intramuscularly administered to 10 rabbits for 30 days. The other 10 rabbits were treated with the solvent without CsA and were used as a matched control group. The results show a significant difference in corneal allograft survival between the two groups. All corneal grafts in the untreated group were intensely rejected and vascularized within 3 weeks. Nine of the 10 corneal transplants, in the CsA-treated group, remained transparent without signs of immunologic rejection for >180 days. In one corneal transplant, minor signs of rejection occurred. We suggest that CsA, when given systemically, is a potent drug in the prevention of immunologic rejection in high-risk corneal transplantations, such as allografts,

in heavily vascularized corneas following alkali burn.
CT EMTAGS: diagnosis (0140); therapy (0160); prevention (0165); injury (0301); rabbits and hares (0731); mammal (0738); nonhuman (0777); animal experiment (0112); animal model (0106); biological model (0502); controlled study (0197); animal tissue, cells or cell components (0105); intramuscular drug administration (0184); intravenous drug administration (0182); topical drug administration (0186); priority journal (0007); article (0060)
Medical Descriptors:
***cornea graft**
*graft rejection: CO, complication
*graft rejection: DI, diagnosis
*graft rejection: DT, drug therapy
*graft rejection: PC, prevention
*cornea neovascularization: CO, complication
*cornea neovascularization: SU, surgery
*cornea burn
*caustic burn
immunosuppressive treatment
**graft survival**
**allograft**
**penetrating keratoplasty**
rabbit
**cornea transplantation**
high risk patient
nonhuman
animal experiment
animal model
controlled study
animal tissue
intramuscular drug administration
intravenous drug administration
topical drug administration
priority journal
article
Drug Descriptors:
*cyclosporin a: DT, drug therapy
sodium hydroxide
pentobarbital
oxybuprocaine
cyclopentolate
**chloramphenicol**
ointment
**benzathine penicillin**
**hyaluronic acid**
heparin
castor oil
atropine

L74 ANSWER 15 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
94379806 EMBASE Postoperative management of corneal graft. Saini J.S.. Postgraduate Inst. Med. Educat./Res., Chandigarh 160 012, India. Indian Journal of Ophthalmology 42/4 (215-217) 1994. ISSN: 0301-4738. CODEN: IJOMBM. Pub. Country: India. Language: English.
CT EMTAGS: therapy (0160); prevention (0165); mammal (0738); human (0888); article (0060)
Medical Descriptors:
***cornea transplantation**
follow up
postoperative care
intraocular pressure
graft rejection: PC, prevention
postoperative complication
human
article
Drug Descriptors:
**antibiotic agent**
cyclopentolate
acetazolamide

**hyaluronic acid**
corticosteroid

L74 ANSWER 16 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
95308113 EMBASE Effects of hyaluronic acid on experimental tumor uptake of 5-fluorouracil. Klein E.S.; He W.; Shmizu S.; **Asculai S.**; **Falk R.E.**; Ben-Ari G.Y.. Department of Surgery C, Chaim Sheba Medical Center, Tel-Hashomer 52621, Israel. Regional Cancer Treatment 7/3-4 (163-164) 1994. ISSN: 0935-0411. CODEN: RCTRED. Pub. Country: Germany, Federal Republic of. Language: English. Summary Language: English.

AB Biological and chemical properties of hyaluronic acid (HA) qualify this macromolecule as a prospective carrier of drugs to various organs. We studied the effects of HA on tritiated 5-Fluorouracil uptake (3H-5-FU) by various experimental tumor models. Three groups of rats were studied: A - with liver implanted rat mammary Ca (RMC), B and C - with subcutaneous Fisher bladder Ca (FBC). Groups A and B received IV 3H-5-FU alone or combined with HA. Group C received intratumoral 3H-5-FU either with or without HA. Uptake and retention of 3H-5-FU in the tumors and in normal liver and skin tissues (controls) was measured at various time intervals. Uptake of 3H-5-FU combined with HA by tumor tissue was significantly higher ($p<0.05$) than that of 5-FU alone. Retention of 5-FU combined with HA in tumor tissue is higher than in non-tumorous controls: after 6 hours, 85% of 5-FU is retained in the tumors, whereas only 50% in the controls ($p>0.05$ by ANOVA). These results suggest that HA may effect 3H-5-FU uptake and retention in the rat tumor model.

CT EMTAGS: malignant neoplastic disease (0306); digestive system (0935); liver (0946); skin, hair, nails and sweat glands (0980); nonhuman (0777); rat (0733); mammal (0738); controlled study (0197); animal experiment (0112); animal model (0106); biological model (0502); intravenous drug administration (0182); intradermal drug administration (0176); priority journal (0007); article (0060); therapy (0160); pharmacokinetics (0194); radioisotope (0131)
Medical Descriptors:
*liver tumor
*subcutaneous tissue tumor
drug uptake
cancer graft
breast carcinoma
liver
bladder carcinoma
skin
nonhuman
rat
controlled study
animal experiment
animal model
intravenous drug administration
intradermal drug administration
priority journal
article
Drug Descriptors:
*fluorouracil: IT, drug interaction
*fluorouracil: CB, drug combination
*fluorouracil: PK, pharmacokinetics
***hyaluronic acid: IT, drug interaction**
***hyaluronic acid: CB, drug combination**
drug carrier
radioisotope

L74 ANSWER 17 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
94280194 EMBASE [The medical-surgical treatment of the bet sore (II)]. TRATAMIENTO MEDICO-QUIRURGICO DE LAS ULCERAS POR DECUBITO (II). Martin Bertolin S.; Gonzalez Martinez R.; Garay Burdeos M.; Neira Gimenez C.; Marquina Vila P.; Amorrortu Velayos J.. Unid. de Cirugia Plastica/Reparadora, Hospital General Universitario, Avda. Tres Cruces, s/n, 46014 Valencia, Spain. CIENC. PHARM. 4/3 (137-143) 1994. ISSN: 1131-5253. CODEN: CIPHEA. Pub. Country: Spain. Language:

Spanish. Summary Language: English; Spanish.
AB Pressure sores are particularly common in the elderly. Both medical and surgical treatments are possible, depending on a number of factors. The authors present their experience with different approaches.
CT EMTAGS: injury (0301); therapy (0160); apparatus, equipment and supplies (0510); mammal (0738); human (0888); topical drug administration (**0186**); review (**0001**); enzyme (0990)
Medical Descriptors:
***decubitus: TH, therapy**
***decubitus: DT, drug therapy**
*ulcer: TH, therapy
*ulcer: DT, drug therapy
drug information
drug mechanism
drug indication
tissue adhesive
drug choice
human
topical drug administration
review
Drug Descriptors:
*proteinase: PD, pharmacology
*proteinase: DT, drug therapy
*calcium alginate: PD, pharmacology
*calcium alginate: DT, drug therapy
***sulfadiazine silver: PD, pharmacology**
***sulfadiazine silver: DT, drug therapy**
*dextranomer: PD, pharmacology
*dextranomer: DT, drug therapy
***cadexomer iodine: PD, pharmacology**
***cadexomer iodine: DT, drug therapy**
**antibiotic agent: DT, drug therapy**
**hyaluronic acid: DT, drug therapy**
solcoseryl: DT, drug therapy
oxaceprol: DT, drug therapy
acexamic acid: DT, drug therapy
silicone: DT, drug therapy
zinc oxide: DT, drug therapy
pandermin
polyurethan
**nitrofural: DT, drug therapy**
silidermil
unclassified drug
proskin

L74 ANSWER 18 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
94223102 EMBASE [Treatment of psoriasic onychodystrophy with a hyaluronic acid product and chondroitinsulphates]. TRATTAMENTO DELL'ONICODISTROFIA PSORIASICA CON UN PRODOTTO A BASE DI ACIDO IALURONICO E CONDROITINSOLFATI. Flori M.L.; Rubegni P.; Micheli S.; Andreassi L.. Istituto Clinica Dermosifilopatica, Universita degli Studi, Viale Bracci, 53100 Siena, Italy. G. ITAL. DERMATOL. VENEREOL. 129/3 (129-133) 1994. ISSN: 0026-4741. CODEN: GIDVDZ. Pub. Country: Italy. Language: Italian. Summary Language: Italian; English.
AB The efficacy of a product containing hyaluronic acid and chondroitin sulphates was tested in a double-blind study versus placebo in 30 patients with psoriasic onychodystrophy. The patients were divided into two groups of 15 patients treated with the product and placebo respectively. An improvement with respect to controls was noted in patients using the product. The differences were significant for onychorrexis, onycholysis and subungueal hyperkeratosis. The results may be due to the hydrophilic property of hyaluronic acid and chondroitin sulphates, or perhaps even a direct effect on nail growth.
CT EMTAGS: therapy (0160); mammal (0738); human (0888); controlled study (0197); clinical article (0152); human experiment (0104);

topical drug administration (**0186**); article (0060)
Medical Descriptors:
***psoriasis**
***nail dystrophy: DT, drug therapy**
***nail dystrophy: CO, complication**
human
controlled study
clinical article
clinical trial
topical drug administration
article
Drug Descriptors:
***hyaluronic acid derivative: DT, drug therapy**
***hyaluronic acid derivative: CB, drug combination**
***hyaluronic acid derivative: CT, clinical trial**
*chondroitin sulfate: DT, drug therapy
*chondroitin sulfate: CB, drug combination
*chondroitin sulfate: CT, clinical trial
*retinol: DT, drug therapy
*retinol: CB, drug combination
*retinol: CT, clinical trial
*pyridoxine: DT, drug therapy
*pyridoxine: CB, drug combination
*pyridoxine: CT, clinical trial
*alpha tocopherol: DT, drug therapy
*alpha tocopherol: CB, drug combination
*alpha tocopherol: CT, clinical trial
placebo
betamethasone: DT, drug therapy
betamethasone: CB, drug combination
**kanamycin: DT, drug therapy**
**kanamycin: CB, drug combination**
unclassified drug
kevis nails: DT, drug therapy
kevis nails: CT, clinical trial

L74 ANSWER 19 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
94243059 EMBASE Corneal complications of cataract surgery. Green W.T.; Muir M.G.K.. Department of Ophthalmology, St. Thomas' Hospital, London SE1 7EH, United Kingdom. CURR. OPIN. OPHTHALMOL. 5/4 (98-104) 1994. ISSN: 1040-8738. CODEN: COOTEF. Pub. Country: United States. Language: English. Summary Language: English.

AB Developments in cataract surgery have stimulated a greater interest in minimizing unwanted effects of cataract surgery on the cornea. The two main areas of concern are protection of the corneal endothelium and minimizing distortion of the anterior corneal surface. Endothelial cell loss is of particular importance where there is a preexisting significantly low cell count due to ocular trauma, surgery, or dystrophy, and in situations where cataract extraction is combined with other procedures that may be prolonged or require extensive manipulation. Recent availability of heavier molecular- weight viscoelastic substances are expected to help in minimizing endothelial cell trauma in these situations. In terms of postoperative corneal astigmatism the emphasis has changed for those who are regularly performing phacoemulsification from minimizing surgically induced astigmatism to planning the procedure so that it incorporates a correction of preexisting astigmatism. This emphasis may be more significant in cases of previous anterior segment surgery or trauma.

CT EMTAGS: visual system (0915); apparatus, equipment and supplies (0510); automation, computers and data processing (0530); therapy (0160); **infection** (0310); injury (0301); mammal (0738); human (0888); nonhuman (0777); priority journal (0007); article (0060)
Medical Descriptors:
*cornea
*cataract: SU, surgery
*cornea endothelium
*astigmatism: CO, complication

*astigmatism: SU, surgery
cell density
cell loss
phacoemulsification
specular microscopy
lens implant
cell structure
photometry
electric potential
computer
morphometrics
keratopathy: CO, complication
cornea edema: CO, complication
cornea edema: DT, drug therapy
**eye infection: CO, complication**
cornea perforation: CO, complication
cornea perforation: SU, surgery
**cornea transplantation**
fluorophotometry
human
nonhuman
priority journal
article
Drug Descriptors:
free radical: TO, drug toxicity
**antibiotic agent**
acetylcholine
adrenalin
**hyaluronic acid: EC, endogenous compound**
chondroitin sulfate
hydroxymethylcellulose
**hydrogen peroxide**
ascorbic acid
oxygen
bicarbonate: EC, endogenous compound
dexamethasone: DT, drug therapy
prednisolone acetate: DT, drug therapy
collagen

L74 ANSWER 20 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
94243056 EMBASE Corneal storage and complications related to grafting.
Ehlers N.; Hjortdal J.; Moller-Pedersen T.. Department of Ophthalmology, Arhus University Hospital, DK-8000 Arhus, Denmark.
CURR. OPIN. OPHTHALMOL. 5/4 (75-80) 1994. ISSN: 1040-8738. CODEN: COOTEF. Pub. Country: United States. Language: English. Summary Language: English.

AB This review covers the literature during the past year and follows up results published on corneal storage techniques and complications related to corneal grafting. It considers the recent progress and suggests new perspectives on the reconstituted or renovated human donor cornea. It might be possible to revive postmortem donor corneas with new cells, eg, epithelial, endothelial, or keratocytes, drawn from the future recipient or eventually with transgenetic multidonor cells. The future holds promise for the development of a new concept in corneal banking, where we leave the period of conservation and enter the era of donor cornea production.

CT EMTAGS: blood and hemopoietic system (0927); cell, tissue or organ culture (0103); visual system (0915); therapy (0160); prevention (0165); immunological procedures (0102); mammal (0738); human (0888); nonhuman (0777); intraperitoneal drug administration (0178); priority journal (0007); review (0001); enzyme (0990)
Medical Descriptors:
***cornea graft**
cornea preservation
cryopreservation
freezing
thawing
serum
organ culture

cornea endothelium
cornea epithelium
cornea cell
microscopy
graft rejection: CO, complication
graft rejection: DT, drug therapy
graft rejection: PC, prevention
HLA typing
immunosuppressive treatment
**graft survival**
cell density
cell viability
human
nonhuman
intraperitoneal drug administration
priority journal
review
Drug Descriptors:
**antibiotic agent**
dextran
platelet derived growth factor
dna: EC, endogenous compound
retinol
protein kinase c: EC, endogenous compound
urokinase: EC, endogenous compound
**hyaluronic acid: EC, endogenous compound**
steroid: AD, drug administration
cyclosporin: DT, drug therapy
HLA antigen class 1: EC, endogenous compound
tsukubaenolide: AD, drug administration
tsukubaenolide: DT, drug therapy
liposome
epidermal growth factor
interleukin 1

L74 ANSWER 21 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
94338422 EMBASE Review and evaluation of 3% diclofenac in hyaluronan (D.HA) gel. Russell A.L.; Fraser R.; Willoughby D.; Tomlinson A.; **Falk R.E.**. Academy of Pain Management, 18 Kensington Road, Bramalea, Ont. L6T 4S5, Canada. ROUND TABLE SER. R. SOC. MED. -/33 (64-71) 1994. ISSN: 0268-3091. CODEN: RTSSES. Pub. Country: United Kingdom. Language: English. Summary Language: English.

AB 1. D.HA has a unique analgesic action distal from the site of inflammation. 2. Consideration should be given in further trials to extending the age group limit to 75 to cover the cases where topical agents will be most useful. 3. Possible evaluation and double blind study for treatment of thrombophlebitis should be undertaken in an older age group who are at higher risk from oral NSAIDs. 4. Capsaicin should be scientifically evaluated as a test bed for rapid inexpensive evaluation of D.HA, and seems to be ideal for comparison with other NSAIDs. Further work is needed in a university laboratory setting. 5. With the ever-increasing epidemic of myofascial and fibromyalgia, thought should be given to evaluating treatment in this field. In summary, HA in combination with an NSAID will induce local analgesia, and distant analgesia in deeper structures beyond the range of initial diffusion. Can this be explained by an axon reflex? Comments would be appreciated.

CT EMTAGS: therapy (0160); nervous system (0910); injury (0301); mammal (0738); human (0888); nonhuman (0777); topical drug administration (0186); human experiment (0104); conference paper (0061)
Medical Descriptors:
*analgesia
drug formulation
pain: DT, drug therapy
inflammation: DT, drug therapy
thrombophlebitis: DT, drug therapy
myofascial pain: DT, drug therapy
fibromyalgia: DT, drug therapy
nerve fiber

soft tissue injury: DT, drug therapy
osteoarthritis: DT, drug therapy
neuritis: DT, drug therapy
ulcer: DT, drug therapy
thermography
drug mechanism
nerve ending
nerve stimulation
tooth extraction
antiinflammatory activity
patient compliance
human
nonhuman
topical drug administration
clinical trial
meta analysis
conference paper
Drug Descriptors:
*diclofenac: CT, clinical trial
*diclofenac: CM, drug comparison
*diclofenac: DT, drug therapy
*diclofenac: PR, pharmaceutics
*diclofenac: PD, pharmacology
**hyaluronic acid: CB, drug combination**
**hyaluronic acid: DT, drug therapy**
nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent: CM, drug comparison
capsaicin
antibiotic agent: CB, drug combination
antibiotic agent: DT, drug therapy
substance p: EC, endogenous compound
piroxicam: CT, clinical trial
piroxicam: CB, drug combination
piroxicam: DT, drug therapy

L74 ANSWER 22 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
94338415 EMBASE Effect of hyaluronic acid on the penetration and targeting of drugs. **Falk R.**. Department of Surgery, Falk Oncology Centre, 890 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont. M4W 3PE, Canada.
ROUND TABLE SER. R. SOC. MED. -/33 (2-10) 1994. ISSN: 0268-3091.
CODEN: RTSSES. Pub. Country: United Kingdom. Language: English.
CT EMTAGS: pharmacokinetics (0194); therapy (0160); malignant neoplastic disease (0306); lymphatic system (0929); mammal (0738); human (0888); nonhuman (0777); intravenous drug administration (0182); human experiment (0104); conference paper (0061)
Medical Descriptors:
*drug penetration
*drug targeting
cancer: DT, drug therapy
brain edema: DT, drug therapy
extracellular matrix
drug binding
pathophysiology
**liver transplantation**
drug contraindication
lymph vessel
**graft survival**
pain: DT, drug therapy
breast cancer: DT, drug therapy
breast cancer: RT, radiotherapy
artery disease: DT, drug therapy
human
nonhuman
intravenous drug administration
clinical trial
meta analysis
conference paper
Drug Descriptors:
***hyaluronic acid**
nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent: CT, clinical trial

nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent: CB, drug combination
nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent: DT, drug therapy
nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent: PR, pharmaceutics
diclofenac: CT, clinical trial
diclofenac: DT, drug therapy
diclofenac: PR, pharmaceutics
cyclosporin: DV, drug development
cyclosporin: PR, pharmaceutics
ketorolac: CT, clinical trial
ketorolac: CB, drug combination
ketorolac: DT, drug therapy
ketorolac: PR, pharmaceutics
ascorbic acid: CT, clinical trial
ascorbic acid: CB, drug combination
ascorbic acid: DT, drug therapy
methotrexate: CB, drug combination
methotrexate: DT, drug therapy
fluorouracil: CB, drug combination
fluorouracil: DT, drug therapy
tamoxifen: DT, drug therapy
mitoxantrone: CB, drug combination
mitoxantrone: DT, drug therapy
mitomycin c: CB, drug combination
mitomycin c: DT, drug therapy
edetic acid: CT, clinical trial
edetic acid: CB, drug combination
edetic acid: DT, drug therapy

L74 ANSWER 23 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
93141735 EMBASE Functional studies on the human transplanted small intestine. Knutson L.; Meurling S.; Wahlberg J.; Ewald O.; Hallgren R.; Tufveson G.. Dept of Surgery, University Hospital, S-75185 Uppsala, Sweden. CLIN. TRANSPLANT. 7/2 (151-157) 1993. ISSN: 0902-0063. CODEN: CLTRED. Pub. Country: Denmark. Language: English. Summary Language: English.

AB Intestinal transplantation is currently under development for treatment of short bowel syndrome. It was our purpose to examine the release of inflammatory mediators in a 1-year-old child with congenital aganglionosis following small intestinal transplantation (ligament of Treitz to colon; ileostomy). After obtaining institutional and parental consent, studies were performed at the 6th, 7th and 8th week after surgery and while the patient was receiving enteral nutrition (human breast milk). Prior to each investigation the ileal mucosa was examined endoscopically and biopsies were obtained. A 3-cm segment of ileum was isolated between balloons and perfused with an isoosmolar solution at 2 ml/min at 37.degree.C. Effluents were analyzed for: albumin, histamine, hyaluronan (hyaluronic acid), eosinophilic cationic protein (ECP) and PGE2. Although control values were unavailable in infants, data obtained from the adult jejunum served as control. Endoscopically the mucosa revealed loss of valvulae conniventes and progressive aphthous to deep mucosal ulcerations. Histologically this was detected as increased number of mononuclear cells, edema and fibrosis. After transplantation the appearance rate of histamine and ECP were low, but increased progressively. PGE2 was markedly increased at the start of the studies (5566pg/cm/h compared to 11.7 .+-. 3.0 in controls, mean .+-. SEM; n = 35), but did not profoundly increase further. Albumin and particularly hyaluronan, however, increased more than 30-fold versus controls (21420 .mu.g/cm/h vs controls 669 .+-. 46, n = 66 and 20558ng/cm/h vs controls 660 .+-. 44, n = 66, respectively) in line with clinical deterioration. We conclude: 1) The technique for segmental intestinal perfusion can be used to monitor inflammatory mediators and mucosal leakage in a small bowel allograft. 2) The transplanted small intestine undergoes progressive ulceration associated with histological fibrosis; and, 3) The excessive accumulation of interstitial hyaluronan can influence water transport and thereby also intestinal circulation.

CT EMTAGS: congenital disorder (0315); therapy (0160); digestive system (0935); small intestine (0941); etiology (0135); reticuloendothelial

system (0924); **infection** (0310); plant (0699); fungus (0763); mammal (0738); human (0888); female (0042); case report (0151); controlled study (0197); human tissue, cells or cell components (0111); infant (0014); child (0022); priority journal (0007); article (0060)
Medical Descriptors:
***intestine transplantation**
short bowel syndrome: SU, surgery
intestine secretion
digestive system inflammation
aganglionosis: CN, congenital disorder
ileostomy
enteric feeding
ileum mucosa
endoscopic biopsy
ileum
tissue perfusion
jejunum
intestine ulcer: ET, etiology
mononuclear cell
edema
fibrosis
drug tissue level
mediator
**allotransplantation**
intestine blood flow
immunosuppressive treatment
graft rejection: CO, complication
graft rejection: DT, drug therapy
water loss
serosa
**septicemia**
candida albicans
heart abscess
intestine perfusion
mucosa cell
human
female
case report
controlled study
human tissue
infant
priority journal
article
Drug Descriptors:
breast milk
albumin: EC, endogenous compound
histamine: EC, endogenous compound
**hyaluronic acid: EC, endogenous compound**
protein: EC, endogenous compound
prostaglandin e2: EC, endogenous compound
prednisone: DT, drug therapy
azathioprine: DT, drug therapy
thymocyte antibody: DT, drug therapy
15 deoxyspergualin: DT, drug therapy
okt 3: DT, drug therapy

L74 ANSWER 24 OF 51 MEDLINE
92393965 Hyaluronan: relationship to hemodynamics and survival in porcine injury and sepsis. Berg S; Jansson I; Hesselvik F J; Laurent T C; Lennquist S; Walther S. (Department of Anesthesiology, University Hospital, Linkoping, Sweden.. )CRITICAL CARE MEDICINE, (1992 Sep) 20 (9) 1315-21. Journal code: DTF. ISSN: 0090-3493. Pub. country: United States. Language: English.
AB BACKGROUND AND METHODS: Hyaluronan is a polysaccharide normally present in low concentrations in the blood, and is rapidly cleared from the blood by the liver. Increased plasma hyaluronan concentrations have been found in patients with sepsis. We studied changes in serum hyaluronan concentrations and their relationship to

hemodynamics and survival in a 48-hr porcine model of injury and sepsis. RESULTS: Circulating hyaluronan concentrations increased to high values after induction of experimental sepsis (from mean baseline values of 242 +/- 26 [SEM] to mean maximum concentrations of 964 +/- 255 micrograms/L [p less than .01]) compared with controls (199 +/- 38 to 303 +/- 32 micrograms/L). A weak negative correlation between mean arterial pressure (MAP) and serum hyaluronan values was found (r2 = .47; p less than .01). Nonsurvivors had higher mean serum hyaluronan concentrations than survivors (603 +/- 147 vs. 285 +/- 43 micrograms/L [p less than .05]). CONCLUSIONS: Experimental sepsis is associated with an increase in serum hyaluronan values. The relationship between decreased MAP and increased serum hyaluronan concentrations could point to reduced liver perfusion as a cause. An association between high hyaluronan values and nonsurvival in sepsis is possible.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Comparative Study; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Analysis of Variance
Disease Models, Animal
***Femoral Fractures: BL, blood**
**Femoral Fractures: MO, mortality**
**Femoral Fractures: PP, physiopathology**
Hemodynamics
***Hyaluronic Acid: BL, blood**
***Staphylococcal Infections: BL, blood**
**Staphylococcal Infections: MO, mortality**
**Staphylococcal Infections: PP, physiopathology**
Swine
*Swine Diseases: BL, blood
Swine Diseases: MO, mortality
Swine Diseases: PP, physiopathology
Time Factors
***Wounds, Gunshot: BL, blood**
**Wounds, Gunshot: MO, mortality**
**Wounds, Gunshot: PP, physiopathology**

L74 ANSWER 25 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
92252432 EMBASE [Wound care]. WUNDVERSORGUNG. Gresser J.; Bitz K.; Hegglin J.. Spital Richterswil, Bergstrasse 16, CH-8805 Richterswil, Switzerland. THER. UMSCH. 49/7 (423-428) 1992. ISSN: 0040-5930. CODEN: THUMAM. Pub. Country: Switzerland. Language: German. Summary Language: English; German; French.

AB The following article is a check-list for wound care giving some practical hints. Special interest has been given to the themes of local anesthesia and prevention of infections. The indications and limits of the ambulant wound care are also discussed. Finally, a short explanation is given for the treatment of wounds situated at delicate regions of the body.

CT EMTAGS: injury (0301); therapy (0160); prevention (0165); **infection** (0310); classification (0520); mammal (0738); human (0888); intramuscular drug administration (0184); intravenous drug administration (0182); topical drug administration (**0186**); transdermal drug administration (0285); short survey (0002); adverse drug reaction (0198); iatrogenic disease (0300); apparatus, equipment and supplies (0510)
Medical Descriptors:
***wound care**
*wound: DT, drug therapy
***wound: SU, surgery**
drug mixture
prophylaxis
anamnesis
**wound infection: PC, prevention**
**wound infection: DT, drug therapy**
disease classification
drug efficacy
toxicity: SI, side effect
allergic reaction: SI, side effect
human
intramuscular drug administration

intravenous drug administration
topical drug administration
transdermal drug administration
short survey
Drug Descriptors:
***antiinfective agent: DT, drug therapy**
procaine: AE, adverse drug reaction
procaine: CM, drug comparison
procaine: DT, drug therapy
lidocaine: AE, adverse drug reaction
lidocaine: CM, drug comparison
lidocaine: DT, drug therapy
mepivacaine: AE, adverse drug reaction
mepivacaine: CM, drug comparison
mepivacaine: DT, drug therapy
bupivacaine: AE, adverse drug reaction
bupivacaine: CM, drug comparison
bupivacaine: DT, drug therapy
**sulfamethoxazole: CB, drug combination**
**sulfamethoxazole: DT, drug therapy**
**trimethoprim: CB, drug combination**
**trimethoprim: DT, drug therapy**
**cotrimoxazole: DT, drug therapy**
**hyaluronic acid: DT, drug therapy**
**povidone iodine: DT, drug therapy**
**sulfadiazine silver: DT, drug therapy**
**framycetin: DT, drug therapy**
tetanus toxoid: DT, drug therapy
midazolam: DT, drug therapy
**cefalexin: DT, drug therapy**
**gentamicin: DT, drug therapy**
propanol: DT, drug therapy
2 propanol: DT, drug therapy
biphenyl derivative: DT, drug therapy
ringer lactate solution: DT, drug therapy
**hydrogen peroxide: AE, adverse drug reaction**
**hydrogen peroxide: DT, drug therapy**
drug delivery system: DT, drug therapy
connettivina
tetanol
te anatoxal
midazolam maleate
**gentamicin bone cement**
*local anesthetic agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
*local anesthetic agent: CM, drug comparison
*local anesthetic agent: DT, drug therapy
ornipressin: DT, drug therapy
pethidine: DT, drug therapy
sofratulle
unclassified drug
kodan
oracet
ialugen
rinkilast

L74 ANSWER 26 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
93230115 EMBASE Evidence of hyaluronic acid and hyaluronic acid binding sites on human corneal endothelium. Harfstrand A.; Molander N.; Stenevi U.; Apple D.; Schenholm M.; Madsen K.. Kabi Pharmacia Ophthalmics AB, S-751 82 Uppsala, Sweden. J. CATARACT REFRACTIVE SURG. 18/3 (265-269) 1992. ISSN: 0886-3350. CODEN: JCSUEV. Pub. Country: United States. Language: English. Summary Language: English.

AB A highly specific hyaluronic acid (HA) recognizing protein (HABR) was used to study whether the human corneal endothelium is covered by HA and to quantify the amount. Tritiated high molecular weight HA was used to determine the capacity of the human endothelium to bind exogenous HA. Human corneas were obtained from keratoconus patients having corneal transplantation and from postmortem eyes. The corneas

were immersed in a 4% formaldehyde solution containing 1% cetylpyridine chloride for histochemistry, frozen for biochemistry, or used for 3H-HA (M(r) 3 x 106) binding. For the biochemical determinations, 125I-labeled HABR was used. Tritiated HA was used for the binding experiment. A specific layer of HA covering the endothelial cells of the corneal buttons was demonstrated. The biochemical analysis also revealed the presence of HA. Finally, the human endothelial cells had specific hyaluronic acid binding sites.

CT EMTAGS: visual system (0915); prevention (0165); histology (0330); rabbits and hares (0731); mammal (0738); human (0888); nonhuman (0777); human tissue, cells or cell components (0111); animal tissue, cells or cell components (0105); article (0060)
Medical Descriptors:
*binding site
*protein binding
*cornea endothelium
binding affinity
keratoconus
cell protection
**cornea transplantation**
molecular weight
surgical technique
histochemistry
aqueous humor
cell migration
rabbit
antibody specificity
human
nonhuman
human cell
animal cell
article
Drug Descriptors:
***hyaluronic acid**
**formaldehyde**
**cetylpyridinium salt**
glycosaminoglycan

L74 ANSWER 27 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
92149166 EMBASE Cemented versus cementless hip arthroplasty A review of prosthetic biocompatibility. Santavirta S.; Gristina A.; Konttinen Y.T.. Orthopedic Hospital of the, Invalid Foundation, Tenholantie 10, SF-00280 Helsinki, Finland. ACTA ORTHOP. SCAND. 63/2 (225-232) 1992. ISSN: 0001-6470. CODEN: AOSAAK. Pub. Country: Denmark. Language: English. Summary Language: English.

AB The fibrous interface tissue between hip prostheses and surrounding bone is often morphologically and functionally synovial-like. The fibroblast is the major cell type; but also giant cells and macrophages are present, and their numbers are increased in the occasional adverse-type host reaction to the prosthesis. Adverse lytic reactions are often associated with methylmethacrylate debris, whereas in cementless cases, polyethylene and metallic (titanium) wear debris seem to cause adverse reactions. Osteoblasts, osteoclasts, and mesenchymal collagenase secreted by fibroblasts and macrophages play an important role in the process of prosthetic loosening. Methylmethacrylate is immunologically relatively inert, while it induces inflammatory mononuclear-cell migration. Both cemented and cementless prostheses cause a foreign-body type host response, including adaptive and reactive processes. This response includes the formation of fibroblast-like B-type lining cells, which are able to synthesize and secrete hyaluronate. Material surfaces of hip arthroplasty components also provide a unique environmental niche to which staphylococcal strains adhere and colonize. Antibiotic resistance is related to the material colonized rather than to the presence of an exopolysaccharide barrier, organisms bound to polyethylene and methylmethacrylate are more resistant than organisms that are bound to stainless steel. An understanding of prosthetic biocompatibility requires an appreciation of tissue cell, bacterial cell and host defense-system response to biomaterials. The

site of implantation is a stage on which the 'players' (bacteria, host cells, and organic moieties) interact and compete, and before which the host is a 'responsive audience.'

CT EMTAGS: apparatus, equipment and supplies (0510); reticuloendothelial system (0924); etiology (0135); bacterium (0762); **infection** (0310); priority journal (0007); review (0001); enzyme (0990)
Medical Descriptors:
*hip arthroplasty
***biocompatibility**
*hip prosthesis
fibroblast
giant cell
macrophage
prosthesis loosening
osteoblast
osteoclast
mononuclear cell
foreign body reaction: ET, etiology
bacterium adherence
staphylococcus
antibiotic resistance
immunopathology
immune response
**bacterial infection**
priority journal
review
Drug Descriptors:
cement
methacrylic acid methyl ester
polyethylene
titanium
collagenase: EC, endogenous compound
**hyaluronic acid: EC, endogenous compound**

L74 ANSWER 28 OF 51 MEDLINE

92252289 [Comparative studies of the use of viscoelastic substances in cataract surgery. A randomized study]. Vergleichende Untersuchungen zum Einsatz von visko-elastischen Substanzen in der Kataraktchirurgie. Eine randomisierte Studie. Ozmen A; Guthoff R; Winter R; Draeger J. (Universitats-Augenklinik Hamburg.. )KLINISCHE MONATSBLATTER FUR AUGENHEILKUNDE, (1992 Mar) 200 (3) 171-4. Journal code: KWA. ISSN: 0023-2165. Pub. country: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of. Language: German.

AB In three prospectively randomized groups of patients viscoelastic materials during IOL-implantation have been compared concerning 1. intraocular pressure, 2. endothelial cell count, 3. corneal thickness. Examinations were performed preoperatively, the first, second and fifth postoperative day. There was no statistical difference between hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (2%), hyaluronic acid (1%) and air. Examinations were performed preoperatively the first, the second and the fifth postoperative day. There was no statistically significant difference between all groups of patients, Advantages and disadvantages for routine use of viscoelastic substances are discussed.

CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human
Corneal Stroma: DE, drug effects
Endothelium, Corneal: DE, drug effects
English Abstract
**Foreign-Body Reaction: ET, etiology**
***Hyaluronic Acid: AD, administration & dosage**
Intraocular Pressure: DE, drug effects
***Lenses, Intraocular**
*Methylcellulose: AA, analogs & derivatives
Methylcellulose: AD, administration & dosage
*Postoperative Complications: ET, etiology
Prospective Studies

L74 ANSWER 29 OF 51 MEDLINE

93127396 [Current methods of surgical rehabilitation in traumatic retinal detachment]. Sovremennye metody khirurgicheskoi reabilitatsii pri travmaticheskoi otsloike setchatki. Morozova I V; Kiseleva O A. VESTNIK OFTALMOLOGII, (1992 May-Jun) 108 (3) 41-5. Ref: 103. Journal code: XAO. ISSN: 0042-465X. Pub. country: RUSSIA: Russian Federation. Language: Russian.

CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human
***Eye Injuries: CO, complications**
***Hyaluronic Acid**
***Implants, Artificial**
Retinal Detachment: ET, etiology
Retinal Detachment: RH, rehabilitation
*Retinal Detachment: SU, surgery
*Scleroplasty: MT, methods
*Silicones
*Vitreous Body: SU, surgery

L74 ANSWER 30 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

92041511 EMBASE Low-molecular-weight sodium hyaluronate in the treatment of bacterial corneal ulcers. Gandolfi S.A.; Massari A.; Orsoni J.G.. Istituto di Oftalmologia, Universita di Parma, Via Gramsci 14, I-43100 Parma, Italy. GRAEFE'S ARCH. CLIN. EXP. OPHTHALMOL. 230/1 (20-23) 1992. ISSN: 0721-832X. CODEN: GACODL. Pub. Country: Germany, Federal Republic of. Language: English. Summary Language: English.

AB A double-blind clinical trial was performed on 26 patients suffering from corneal ulcers of proven (i.e., culture-positive) bacterial etiology. After their recruitment, the subjects were randomly assigned to one of the following treatment protocols: (1) tobramycin (15 mg/ml) in saline applied at 1 drop/h or (2) tobramycin (15 mg/ml) in low-molecular-weight hyaluronic acid applied at 1 drop/h. The sample size was adjusted according to a type I error of 0.01 and type a II error of 0.05 for a minimal expected difference of 35%. The healing time was calculated from the beginning of treatment to the day on which a follow-up fluorescein test proved to be negative. The mean healing time (.+-.SD) was 3.5 .+-. 0.9 days in the sodium hyaluronate group and 5.9 .+-. 1.5 days in the saline group (P < 0.001). These results suggest that treatment with an antibiotic dissolved in low-molecular-weight sodium hyaluronate can further shorten the clinical course of a bacterial corneal ulcer.

CT EMTAGS: therapy (0160); infection (0310); mammal (0738); human (0888); male (0041); female (0042); clinical article (0152); adolescent (0017); aged (0019); adult (0018); topical drug administration (**0186**); priority journal (0007); conference paper (0061); human experiment (0104)
Medical Descriptors:
*cornea ulcer: DT, drug therapy
***bacterial infection: DT, drug therapy**
*ulcer healing
viscosity
disease duration
human
male
female
clinical article
adolescent
aged
adult
topical drug administration
priority journal
conference paper
Drug Descriptors:
***hyaluronic acid: CT, clinical trial**
***hyaluronic acid: CB, drug combination**
***hyaluronic acid: DT, drug therapy**
***tobramycin: CT, clinical trial**
***tobramycin: CB, drug combination**
***tobramycin: DT, drug therapy**
*eye drops: DT, drug therapy

**antibiotic agent: CM, drug comparison**
**antibiotic agent: DT, drug therapy**
fluorescein

L74 ANSWER 31 OF 51 MEDLINE
92333799 Effects of residual sodium hyaluronate on postsurgical blood-aqueous barrier. Tsurimaki Y; Shimizu H. (Department of Ophthalmology, Jichi Medical School, Tochigi, Japan.. )JAPANESE JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, (1991) 35 (4) 446-52. Journal code: KN1. ISSN: 0021-5155. Pub. country: Japan. Language: English.
AB The effects of residual sodium hyaluronate (HA) on the postsurgical blood-aqueous barrier (BAB) function were investigated in 79 posterior chamber lens (PCL)-implanted eyes after both extracapsular cataract extraction and PCL implantation using HA products. The amount of residual HA was classified according to the status of the aqueous warm current on the 1st postoperative day. The eyes with static warm current were classified into the static current group and the other eyes into the normal current group. Aqueous flare intensity and cell number were measured in all eyes daily from the 1st to the 7th postoperative day using the flare-cell meter. Of the 79 eyes, 11 eyes (14%) were classified into the static current group. Flare intensity showed the most marked difference between the two groups on the 1st postoperative day. The difference was statistically significant from the 1st to the 7th postoperative days (P less than 0.05). Cell count was also higher in the static current group throughout the observation period except for the 3rd and 4th postoperative days (P less than 0.05). These findings suggest that residual HA exacerbated the postoperative inflammation and that its effects on the BAB continued for at least a week.
CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
Aged
*Aqueous Humor: ME, metabolism
Biological Transport, Active
*Blood: ME, metabolism
*Cataract Extraction
Cell Count
**Endophthalmitis: ET, etiology**
***Hyaluronic Acid: PK, pharmacokinetics**
***Lenses, Intraocular**
Postoperative Complications

L74 ANSWER 32 OF 51 MEDLINE
91348970 Hyaluronic acid prevents oxygen free-radical damage to granulation tissue: a study in rats. Foschi D; Castoldi L; Radaelli E; Abelli P; Calderini G; Rastrelli A; Mariscotti C; Marazzi M; Trabucchi E. (Department of Surgery, Institute of Biomedical Sciences L. Sacco, Milan, Italy.. )INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TISSUE REACTIONS, (1990) 12 (6) 333-9. Journal code: GTG. ISSN: 0250-0868. Pub. country: Switzerland. Language: English.
AB Oxygen free-radicals are known to impair wound healing after ischaemia-reperfusion or polymorphonuclear cell stimulation. Furthermore, they reduce the breaking strength of all recent wounds and might be a cause of wound leakage. This study was performed to evaluate whether or not hyaluronic acid can reduce the risk of wound impairment caused by free-radicals, in rats with abdominal sepsis, polymorphonuclear cell stimulation or cytochrome C function derangement produced by xenobiotics. Male Sprague-Dawley rats with open wounds received phenazine methosulfate or zimosan, or had abdominal sepsis to induce oxygen free-radical generation. There were three groups of treatment: hyaluronic acid cream, hyaluronic acid ethyl ester gel, and placebo. The reduction in wound size was measured from the 1st to the 11th postoperative day; biopsies were taken for histological evaluation. Every other day, a gentle debridement was performed in all the groups of animals. We found that hyaluronic acid and its ethyl ester derivative significantly improved the wound healing of rats subjected to an increased generation of oxygen free-radicals. It remains to be established whether or not hyaluronic acid acts as a scavenger of free-radicals.
CT Check Tags: Animal; Male

**Bacterial Infections: PP, physiopathology**
Cecum: IN, injuries
Cytochrome c: PH, physiology
Free Radicals
*Granulation Tissue: DE, drug effects
Granulation Tissue: PA, pathology
Granulation Tissue: PP, physiopathology
***Hyaluronic Acid: PD, pharmacology**
**Hyaluronic Acid: TU, therapeutic use**
Methylphenazonium Methosulfate: PD, pharmacology
Neutrophils: DE, drug effects
Neutrophils: PH, physiology
Oxygen: ME, metabolism
*Oxygen: PD, pharmacology
Rats
Rats, Inbred Strains
Wound Healing: DE, drug effects
Wound Healing: PH, physiology
**Wounds, Penetrating: DT, drug therapy**
Zymosan: PD, pharmacology

L74 ANSWER 33 OF 51 MEDLINE
89041006 Comparison of Healon and Viscoat in cataract extraction and intraocular lens implantation. Alpar J J; Alpar A J; Baca J; Chapman D. (Saint Luke Eye Institute, Panhandle Ophthalmological Foundation, Amarillo, Texas 79106-4161.. )OPHTHALMIC SURGERY, (1988 Sep) 19 (9) 636-42. Journal code: OIC. ISSN: 0022-023X. Pub. country: United States. Language: English.
AB Sixty patients were randomly assigned to Healon (20 patients) or Viscoat (40 patients) treatment during extracapsular cataract extraction and intraocular lens implantation surgery. The 40 patients in the Viscoat group were randomly subdivided into two groups. In one group (20 patients), Viscoat was irrigated/aspirated from the eye at the close of surgery, while in the second group of 20 patients, Viscoat was left in the eye. In all Healon cases, the viscoelastic substance was removed from the eye at the end of the surgical procedure. Compared with Viscoat, Healon better facilitated the surgical procedure and appeared to be a more advantageous viscoelastic preparation. Viscoat, in many cases, caused rises in intraocular pressure in the immediate postoperative period when either removed or left in the eye at the close of surgery.
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human
Cataract Extraction: AE, adverse effects
*Cataract Extraction: MT, methods
Cell Count
*Chondroitin: TU, therapeutic use
Cornea: PA, pathology
Drug Combinations: TU, therapeutic use
Drug Evaluation
**Endophthalmitis: ET, etiology**
**Endophthalmitis: PA, pathology**
Endothelium, Corneal: PA, pathology
***Hyaluronic Acid: TU, therapeutic use**
Intraocular Pressure: DE, drug effects
**Lenses, Intraocular: AE, adverse effects**
***Lenses, Intraocular: MT, methods**
Postoperative Period
Time Factors

L74 ANSWER 34 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
86217952 EMBASE Diffuse cutaneous hypersensitivity reaction after dexamethasone/polymycin B/neomycin combination eyedrops. Baldinger J.; Weiter J.J.. Eye Research Institute of Retina Foundation, Boston, MA 02114, United States. ANN. OPHTHALMOL. 18/3 (95-96) 1986. CODEN: ANOPB5. Pub. Country: United States. Language: English.
AB Localized cutaneous hypersensitivity reactions to antibiotic eyedrops are not unusual. To our knowledge, however, a diffuse cutaneous reaction to eyedrops containing dexamethasone/polymyxin B/neomycin has never been reported. We describe the diffuse skin

changes noted in a 72-year-old patient five days after starting eyedrop therapy.
CT EMTAGS: priority journal (0007); immunological factors (0136); skin, hair, nails and sweat glands (0980); therapy (0160); adverse drug reaction (0198); intoxication (0302); topical drug administration (0186); case report (0151); human (0888); visual system (0915)
Medical Descriptors:
*pharmacotherapy
*adverse drug reaction
*drug hypersensitivity
***skin toxicity**
*dexamethasone
***polymyxin b**
***neomycin**
***skin allergy**
*eye drops
***skin**
*hypersensitivity
**gentamicin**
**hyaluronic acid**
acetylcholine
cyclopentolate

L74 ANSWER 35 OF 51 MEDLINE
86171308 Management of a posterior capsule rupture in planned extracapsular cataract extraction and posterior chamber lens implantation. Wang H S. JOURNAL OF CATARACT AND REFRACTIVE SURGERY, (1986 Jan) 12 (1) 73-6. Journal code: JPB. ISSN: 0886-3350. Pub. country: United States. Language: English.
AB Management of zonular dialysis and posterior capsule rupture during extracapsular cataract extraction is described. The Heslin gravity cannula is advocated to maintain the normal structure of the anterior segment in a closed chamber technique. Lens cortical material is stripped away using the manual technique described by Gills and McIntyre to avoid vitreous loss. It is then possible to proceed with posterior chamber lens implantation. If vitreous loss occurs, an adequate anterior vitrectomy with an automated vitreous cutter is recommended. A posterior chamber lens implant is preferred if there is adequate capsule to support the lens.
CT Check Tags: Human
Cataract Extraction: IS, instrumentation
*Cataract Extraction: MT, methods
**Hyaluronic Acid: AD, administration & dosage**
*Intraoperative Complications: SU, surgery
*Lens Capsule, Crystalline: IN, injuries
Lens Capsule, Crystalline: SU, surgery
*Lens, Crystalline: IN, injuries
***Lenses, Intraocular**
**Rupture**
Suture Techniques: IS, instrumentation
Vitrectomy: IS, instrumentation
Vitrectomy: MT, methods

L74 ANSWER 36 OF 51 MEDLINE
86106527 [Use of Healon in surgery of the anterior segment. Apropos of 52 cases]. De l'utilisation du Healon dans la chirurgie du segment anterieur. A propos de 52 cas. Lagoutte F; Di Battista J C; Banos M T. BULLETIN DES SOCIETES D OPHTALMOLOGIE DE FRANCE, (1985 Feb) 85 (2) 277-8. Journal code: C40. ISSN: 0081-1270. Pub. country: France. Language: French.
CT Check Tags: Human
Adult
Anterior Chamber
*Anterior Eye Segment: SU, surgery
Child
**Cornea: TR, transplantation**
**Corneal Transplantation**
**Eye Injuries: SU, surgery**

***Hyaluronic Acid: AD, administration & dosage**
Injections
**Lenses, Intraocular**

L74 ANSWER 37 OF 51 MEDLINE
85029726 Viscous corneal protection by sodium hyaluronate, chondroitin sulfate, and methylcellulose. Hammer M E; Burch T G. INVESTIGATIVE OPHTHALMOLOGY AND VISUAL SCIENCE, (1984 Nov) 25 (11) 1329-32. Journal code: GWI. ISSN: 0146-0404. Pub. country: United States. Language: English.
AB The authors' study of the viscosities of various concentrations of sodium hyaluronate, chondroitin sulfate, and methylcellulose revealed that sodium hyaluronate and methylcellulose are pseudoplastic fluids in contrast to chondroitin sulfate, which is a Newtonian fluid. Pseudoplastic fluids are ideal for maintaining the anterior chamber, since they are more viscous at rest. Intermediate viscosity preparations of these three agents used as a thin endothelial coating gave excellent protection from intraocular lens abrasion. A highly viscous agent, eg, sodium hyaluronate 1%, in a thin layer produced extensive endothelial cell damage because it transmitted excessive shear force to the endothelium. A highly viscous agent, sodium hyaluronate 1% in a thick layer produced a physical barrier to compression with little endothelial damage. A low-viscosity agent, balanced salt solution provided insufficient protection against intraocular lens abrasion.
CT Check Tags: Animal; Comparative Study
Cattle
Chemistry
*Chondroitin: AA, analogs & derivatives
*Chondroitin Sulfates: TU, therapeutic use
*Cornea
**Eye Injuries: PC, prevention & control**
***Hyaluronic Acid: TU, therapeutic use**
Hydrogen-Ion Concentration
**Lenses, Intraocular: AE, adverse effects**
*Methylcellulose: TU, therapeutic use
Viscosity

L74 ANSWER 38 OF 51 MEDLINE
84143487 Combined use of sodium hyaluronate and tissue adhesive in penetrating keratoplasty of corneal perforations. Maguen E; Nesburn A B; Macy J I. OPHTHALMIC SURGERY, (1984 Jan) 15 (1) 55-7. Journal code: OIC. ISSN: 0022-023X. Pub. country: United States. Language: English.
AB A new technique which allows the use of a guarded trephine in penetrating keratoplasty for corneal perforation is described. It involves the combined use of cyanoacrylate adhesive and sodium hyaluronate and allows a normotensive eye to be obtained prior to trephination. Five cases in which this technique was used are described. A better tectonic result can be obtained and visual rehabilitation may be more readily achieved without performing a secondary procedure.
CT Check Tags: Case Report; Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Aged
**Bacterial Infections: CO, complications**
***Cornea: TR, transplantation**
Corneal Diseases: CO, complications
*Corneal Diseases: SU, surgery
***Corneal Transplantation**
***Corneal Ulcer: SU, surgery**
Cyanoacrylates: TU, therapeutic use
***Hyaluronic Acid: TU, therapeutic use**
Keratitis, Dendritic: CO, complications
Middle Age
Surgical Instruments
*Tissue Adhesives: TU, therapeutic use

L74 ANSWER 39 OF 51 MEDLINE

83242682 [Healon as an emergency aid]. Healon als Nothelfer. Neubauer H. KLINISCHE MONATSBLATTER FUR AUGENHEILKUNDE, (1983 Apr) 182 (4) 269-71. Journal code: KWA. ISSN: 0023-2165. Pub. country: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of. Language: German.

AB Sodium hyaluronate (Healon) was used in follow-up surgery of the anterior segment. In addition to the uses of Healon already documented in the literature the author points out that very early synechiolysis with it can be beneficial especially in cases of distortion of the pupil after cataract extraction with insufficient cleaning of the vitreous. So far Healon has not caused any problems with regard to tissue compatibility, viscosity, resorption or its optical quality in the anterior chamber. The examples of secondary treatment given after injuries are intended to encourage the use of Healon in risky situations as a means of stabilizing the anterior chamber with a viscous fluid.

CT Check Tags: Case Report; Female; Human; Male
Adult
Anterior Chamber: DE, drug effects
Cataract Extraction: AE, adverse effects
Drug Evaluation
*Emergencies
English Abstract
**Eye Foreign Bodies: DT, drug therapy**
**Eye Injuries: DT, drug therapy**
***Hyaluronic Acid: TU, therapeutic use**
**Lenses, Intraocular: AE, adverse effects**
Postoperative Care
Vitreous Body: DE, drug effects

L74 ANSWER 40 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

84080391 EMBASE Visco elastic materials in keratoplasty. Steele A.D.McG.. Moorfields Eye Hospital, London EC1V 2PD, United Kingdom. TRANS. OPHTHALMOL. SOC. U. K. 103/3 (268-269) 1983. CODEN: TOSUAH. Pub. Country: United Kingdom. Language: English.

CT EMTAGS: drug comparison (0196); visual system (0915); topical drug administration (0186); clinical article (0152); therapy (0160); human (0888)
Medical Descriptors:
*drug comparison
***cornea transplantation**
***cornea graft**
*donor
***hyaluronic acid**
*hydroxypropylmethylcellulose
betamethasone
**gentamicin**

L74 ANSWER 41 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

84112107 EMBASE Bacterial keratitis following radial keratotomy. Wilhelmus K.R.; Hamburg S.. Cullen Eye Institute, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX 77030, United States. CORNEA 2/2 (143-146) 1983. CODEN: CORNDB. Pub. Country: United States. Language: English.

CT EMTAGS: therapy (0160); topical drug administration (0186); human (0888); visual system (0915); **infection** (0310); case report (0151); bacterium (0762); skin, hair, nails and sweat glands (0980)
Medical Descriptors:
*pharmacotherapy
*staphylococcus aureus
***refractive keratoplasty**
*keratotomy
*keratitis
*myopia
***penicillin g**
***meticillin**
***ampicillin**
***cefalotin**
***vancomycin**
***erythromycin**

***chloramphenicol**
***tetracycline**
***clindamycin**
***kanamycin**
***gentamicin**
***cefazolin**
*prednisolone
***hyaluronic acid**
refraction

L74 ANSWER 42 OF 51 MEDLINE
84153691 Anterior segment viscosurgery with Healon. Proceedings of Australian seminars, May 1983. Anonymous. AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, (1983 Aug) 11 (3 Suppl) 1-26. Journal code: 9G5. ISSN: 0310-1177. Pub. country: Australia. Language: English.
CT Check Tags: Human
*Anterior Chamber: SU, surgery
Cataract Extraction: IS, instrumentation
*Eye: SU, surgery
**Eye Injuries: SU, surgery**
***Hyaluronic Acid: TU, therapeutic use**
**Lenses, Intraocular**

L74 ANSWER 43 OF 51 MEDLINE
83030499 Assessment of intraocular lens implantation in children. Menezo J L; Taboada J. JOURNAL - AMERICAN INTRA-OCULAR IMPLANT SOCIETY, (1982 Spring) 8 (2) 131-5. Journal code: HA1. ISSN: 0146-2776. Pub. country: United States. Language: English.
AB Visual rehabilitation by conventional aphakic spectacles and contact lenses has posed a serious problem in the pediatric population. While the use of intraocular lenses has not achieved widespread acceptance as a form of aphakic correction, we have obtained encouraging results in some of our patients. In this report, we discuss two categories: those patients with congenital cataracts, and those patients with traumatic cataracts.
CT Check Tags: Human
Age Factors
Amblyopia: PC, prevention & control
*Aphakia, Postcataract: RH, rehabilitation
*Cataract: CN, congenital
Cataract: ET, etiology
Cataract Extraction: MT, methods
Child
**Eye Injuries: CO, complications**
**Hyaluronic Acid: TU, therapeutic use**
Intraoperative Complications
Lens Capsule, Crystalline: SU, surgery
***Lenses, Intraocular**
Postoperative Complications

L74 ANSWER 44 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1996 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
81253290 EMBASE New drugs in ophthalmology. Taylor R.F.. Roy. Prince Alfred Hosp., Sydney, Australia. AUST. J. OPHTHAL. 9/3 (246-248) 1981. CODEN: AJOHBL. Pub. Country: Australia. Language: English.
CT EMTAGS: heart (0921); respiratory system (0930); adverse drug reaction (0198); visual system (0915); **infection** (0310); short survey (0002); topical drug administration (0186)
Medical Descriptors:
***hyaluronic acid**
*healon
*timolol
*intraocular hypertension
*superficial punctate keratitis
*anxiety
*bradycardia
*bronchospasm
*adverse drug reaction
***cornea transplantation**
*cataract extraction

*eye surgery
***virus infection**
***trifluridine**
***aciclovir**
*dipivefrine
*gliclazide

L74 ANSWER 45 OF 51 MEDLINE
82257833 [Use of a viscous substance (Healon) in spatial tactics of the anterior segment]. L'emploi d'une substance visqueuse (Healon) dans la tactique spatiale du segment anterieur. Eisner G. BULLETINS ET MEMOIRES DE LA SOCIETE FRANCAISE D OPHTALMOLOGIE, (1981) 93 201-6. Journal code: BP4. ISSN: 0081-1092. Pub. country: France. Language: French.
CT Check Tags: Human
*Anterior Chamber: SU, surgery
**Eye Injuries: SU, surgery**
***Hyaluronic Acid: TU, therapeutic use**
**Lenses, Intraocular**
Methods

L74 ANSWER 46 OF 51 MEDLINE
81152818 Hyaluronic acid stimulates neutrophil function in vitro and in vivo. A review of experimental results and a presentation of a preliminary clinical trial. Hakansson L; Hallgren R; Venge P; Artursson G; Vedung S. SCANDINAVIAN JOURNAL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES. SUPPLEMENTUM, (1980) Suppl 24 54-7. Journal code: UCY. ISSN: 0300-8878. Pub. country: Sweden. Language: English.
AB Hyaluronic acid (HA) stimulates normal neutrophil function both in vitro and in vivo Stimulation was also achieved by subcutaneous administration of HA to patients with extreme susceptibility to bacterial infections. Clinical improvement of some patients was obtained in connection to the administration. It is premature at this time to conclude any therapeutic effect of HA in patients with extreme infection propensity. The data presented here, however, for certain merit further investigation on this matter.
CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Adult
Aged
**Bacterial Infections: DT, drug therapy**
**Burns: DT, drug therapy**
Cells, Cultured
Child
Clinical Trials
***Hyaluronic Acid: PD, pharmacology**
**Hyaluronic Acid: TU, therapeutic use**
Middle Age
*Neutrophils: DE, drug effects
Neutrophils: IM, immunology
Neutrophils: ME, metabolism
Phagocytosis: DE, drug effects

FCU 3.18

L74 ANSWER 47 OF 51 MEDLINE
72256737 Nature of the bond between partial-thickness skin and wound granulations. Burleson R; Eiseman B. SURGERY, (1972 Aug) 72 (2) 315-22. Journal code: VC3. ISSN: 0039-6060. Pub. country: United States. Language: English.
CT Check Tags: Animal
Collagen: PH, physiology
Elastin: PH, physiology
*Granulation Tissue
Heparin: PD, pharmacology
**Hyaluronic Acid: PH, physiology**
Hyaluronidase: PD, pharmacology
Microbial Collagenase: PD, pharmacology
Pancreatopeptidase: PD, pharmacology
Plasmin: PD, pharmacology
Rats
***Skin: TR, transplantation**

***Skin Transplantation**
Swine
Thrombin: PD, pharmacology
**Transplantation, Autologous**
**Transplantation, Heterologous**
Trypsin: PD, pharmacology
Wound Healing: DE, drug effects
**Wound Infection: PP, physiopathology**

L74 ANSWER 48 OF 51 MEDLINE
71291136 Chemical and osmolar changes of interstitial fluid in acute inflammatory states. Vakili C; Ruiz-Ortiz F; Burke J F. SURGICAL FORUM, (1970) 21 227-8. Journal code: VB0. ISSN: 0071-8041. Pub. country: United States. Language: English.
CT Check Tags: Animal
Ascorbic Acid: PD, pharmacology
*Extracellular Space: AN, analysis
Hexosamines: AN, analysis
**Hyaluronic Acid: PD, pharmacology**
Inflammation: CI, chemically induced
Inflammation: ET, etiology
*Inflammation: ME, metabolism
*Osmolar Concentration
Potassium: AN, analysis
Proteins: AN, analysis
Sodium: AN, analysis
**Staphylococcal Infections: CO, complications**
Uronic Acids: AN, analysis
**Wounds and Injuries: CO, complications**

L74 ANSWER 49 OF 51 MEDLINE
70107784 [The intermediate substance of the aorta in dissecting aneurysm in comparison with various diseases]. Untersuchung uber die Intermediarsubstanz der Aorta bei Aneurysma dissecans im Vergleich zu anderen Krankheitsbildern. Jozsa L; Szederkenyi G; Lusztig G. ACTA BIOLOGICA ET MEDICA GERMANICA, (1969) 23 (2) 323-8. Journal code: 0E6. Pub. country: GERMANY, EAST: German Democratic Republic. Language: German.
CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
*Aorta: AN, analysis
Aortic Aneurysm: CO, complications
*Aortic Aneurysm: ME, metabolism
*Aortic Diseases: ME, metabolism
**Aortic Rupture: ET, etiology**
Arteriosclerosis: ME, metabolism
Autopsy
Cardiac Tamponade: ET, etiology
*Chondroitin: AN, analysis
Cushing's Syndrome: ME, metabolism
Diabetic Angiopathies: ME, metabolism
*Glycosaminoglycans: AN, analysis
*Heparin: AN, analysis
***Hyaluronic Acid: AN, analysis**
Hyperthyroidism: ME, metabolism
Hypothyroidism: ME, metabolism
Middle Age
Sulfates: AN, analysis
**Syphilis, Cardiovascular: ME, metabolism**

L74 ANSWER 50 OF 51 MEDLINE
71153630 [Problems in vitreous body surgery and indications for intravitreous injections]. Les difficultes de la chirurgie vitreenne et les indications des injections intra-vitreennes. Moreau P G; Pichon P. BULLETINS ET MEMOIRES DE LA SOCIETE FRANCAISE D OPHTALMOLOGIE, (1968) 81 74-9. Journal code: BP4. ISSN: 0081-1092. Pub. country: France. Language: French.
CT Check Tags: Human
Cataract: ET, etiology
Cerebrospinal Fluid

**Eye Foreign Bodies: SU, surgery**
**Eye Injuries: SU, surgery**
Freeze Drying
Glaucoma: ET, etiology
Hemorrhage: ET, etiology
**Hyaluronic Acid: TU, therapeutic use**
**Infection: ET, etiology**
*Injections
Methods
Postoperative Complications
Retinal Detachment: SU, surgery
Silicones: TU, therapeutic use
Tissue Therapy
*Vitreous Body: SU, surgery

L74 ANSWER 51 OF 51 MEDLINE
70250123 [The effect of hyaluronidase, hyaluronic acid and several other substances on post-radiation experimental bacteremia]. Vliianie gialuronidazy, gialuronovoi kisloty i nekotorykh drugikh veshchestv na postradiatsionnuiu eksperimental'nuiu bakteriemiiu. Alaverdian M I; Ter-Avetisian A T. BIULLETEN EKSPERIMENTALNOI BIOLOGII I MEDITSINY, (1967 Sep) 64 (9) 51-3. Journal code: A74. ISSN: 0006-4041. Pub. country: USSR. Language: Russian.
CT Check Tags: Animal
Chlortetracycline: TU, therapeutic use
English Abstract
Epinephrine: TU, therapeutic use
***Hyaluronic Acid: TU, therapeutic use**
*Hyaluronidase: PD, pharmacology
Mice
Rabbits
***Radiation Injuries, Experimental: CO, complications**
**Radiation Injuries, Experimental: DT, drug therapy**
**Radiation Injuries, Experimental: ET, etiology**
**Septicemia: CO, complications**
***Septicemia: DT, drug therapy**
Vitamin K: TU, therapeutic use

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                E FALK R/AU
L75          25 S E3,E6
                E ASCULAI S/AU
L76          20 S E4
L77          14 S L75 AND L76
L78         805 S HYALURONIC
L79          51 S ?INFECT? AND L78
L80          65 S ?TOPICAL? AND L78
L81          13 S L79 AND L80
L82          63 S (?IMPLANT? OR ?TRANSPLANT?) AND L78
L83           3 S L82 AND L79
L84           4 S L82 AND L80
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L85 20 S L81 OR L83 OR L84
L86 33 S L85 OR L77

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=> d 1-33 bib abs

L86 ANSWER 1 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 96-030916 [04] WPIDS
DNC C96-010656
TI Use of hyaluronic acid - to prevent arterial restenosis after balloon angioplasty and narrowing of tubular walls after traumatisation.
DC B04
IN **ASCULAI, S S**; **FALK, R E**; TURLEY, E A
PA (NORP-N) NORPHARMCO INC
CYC 1
PI CA 2120045 A 950926 (9604)* 7 pp
ADT CA 2120045 A CA 94-2120045 940325
PRAI CA 94-2120045 940325
AN 96-030916 [04] WPIDS
AB CA 2120045 A UPAB: 960129
Preventing the narrowing of the tubular walls of an animal after the tubular walls have been traumatised, comprises admin. of a non-toxic amt. of hyaluronic acid and/or their salts and/or homologues, analogues, derivs., complexes, esters, fragments, and subunits of hyaluronic acid to the animal to prevent removing of the tubular walls.

The compsn. is used in liquid form or intravenous form. The compsn. is in injectable or intravenous form and the hyaluronic acid is sodium hyaluronate.

USE - Hyaluronic acid is believed to prevent stenosis of the inner diameter of irritated tubular walls and partic. prevent restenosis of the arterial walls by e.g. the proliferation of endothelial cells as a result of irritation arising from balloon angioplasty or other treatment. The methods and compsns. can be used to prevent restenosis and inhibit restenosis e.g. post operatively in peripheral vascular systems.

ADVANTAGE - The method is safe and non-toxic.

Dwg.0/21

L86 ANSWER 2 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 96-010551 [01] WPIDS
DNC C96-003250
TI Treatment of cancers and redn. of cancer metastases - by admin. of dosage forms which contain e.g. sodium hyaluronate with a mol. wt. below 750000 Daltons.
DC B05
IN **ASCULAI, S S**; **FALK, R E**
PA (NORP-N) NORPHARMCO INC
CYC 63
PI WO 9530423 A2 951116 (9601)* EN 271 pp
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG
W: AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TT UA UG US UZ VN
ADT WO 9530423 A2 WO 95-CA259 950428
PRAI CA 94-2122519 940429
AN 96-010551 [01] WPIDS
AB WO 9530423 A UPAB: 960108
Use of effective dosage amts. ((A) and (B)) of pharmaceutical compsns. for (a) treatment of cancer in patients, (b) prevention of metastases in patients suffering from cancer, and (c) delivery of drugs to the lymph system and/or liver is new. Dosage amt. (A) comprises an anticancer drug and/or a drug suitable for use in treatment of cancer. It also comprises hyaluronic acid and/or a salt of this, with a mol. wt. < 750000 Daltons. The components are in sterile water suitable for injection. Dosage amt. (B) comprises (i)

hyaluronic acid and/or a salt of this, with a mol. wt. < 750000 Daltons, (ii) a drug selected from non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs and/or chemotherapeutic agents and opt. (iii) an antioxidant.

USE - The dosage form combination is esp. useful for treatment of breast cancer and prevention of metastases in patients with breast cancer.

ADVANTAGE - The combination reduces the risk of recurrence of the disease.

Dwg.0/0

L86 ANSWER 3 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 95-403801 [51] WPIDS
DNC C95-173380
TI Compsn. comprising hyaluronic acid - useful for treating atherosclerosis.
DC B04
IN **ASCULAI, S S; FALK, R E**
PA (NORP-N) NORPHARMCO INC
CYC 63
PI WO 9529683 A1 951109 (9551)* EN 21 pp
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG
W: AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TT UA UG US UZ VN
ADT WO 9529683 A1 WO 95-CA243 950427
PRAI CA 94-2122551 940429
AN 95-403801 [51] WPIDS
AB WO 9529683 A UPAB: 951221

Clearing atherosclerosis comprises administering a dosage amt. of a compsn. comprising a non-toxic amt. of each of a chelating agent, a non-steroidal antiinflammatory drug (NSAID), an antioxidant and a form of hyaluronic acid selected from hyaluronic acid or its salts, homologues, analogues, derivs., esters, complexes, fragments or subunits.

Also claimed are (i) a compsn. as described above for intravenous admin. and a dosage amt. of the compsn. as described above.

USE - The compsn. can be used to treat arterial diseases, partic. atherosclerosis.

Dwg.0/0

L86 ANSWER 4 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 95-358333 [46] WPIDS
DNC C95-156690
TI Restenosis prevention by hyaluronic acid and analogues - esp. after balloon angioplasty, opt. in presence antiinflammatory drug and/or free radical scavenger.
DC B04
IN **ASCULAI, S S; FALK, R E**; TURLEY, E A
PA (NORP-N) NORPHARMCO INC
CYC 53
PI WO 9526193 A1 951005 (9546)* EN 89 pp
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL OA PT SE
W: AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK ES FI GB GE HU JP KG KP KR KZ LK LU LV MD MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SI SK TJ TT UA US UZ VN
AU 9464222 A 951017 (9604)
ADT WO 9526193 A1 WO 94-CA188 940325; AU 9464222 A AU 94-64222 940325, WO 94-CA188 940325
FDT AU 9464222 A Based on WO 9526193
PRAI WO 94-CA188 940325
AN 95-358333 [46] WPIDS
AB WO 9526193 A UPAB: 951122

Preventing narrowing of tubular walls in an animal after their traumatisation, comprises admin. of hyaluronic acid (HA) and/or its salts and/or homologues, analogues, derivs. complexes, esters, fragments, and subunits.

USE - The method prevents stenosis of the inner dia. of

irritated tubular walls, and partic. restenosis of the arterial walls due to proliferation of endothelial cells after balloon angioplasty or similar treatment. Opt. the HA is combined with: (i) non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) to reduce inflammation; (ii) free radical scavenger(s) and/or antioxidant(s); and (iii) stenosis and restenosis inhibiting drug(s); all of which may enhance the effect
Dwg.0/21

L86 ANSWER 5 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 95-206899 [27] WPIDS
DNC C95-095886
TI High affinity integrin binding peptides - can be used to attach cells to a substrate, inhibit the attachment of osteoclasts to bone, promote wound healing, inhibit angiogenesis, metastasis of tumours and migration of smooth muscle cells.
DC B04 D22
IN KOIVUNEN, E; RUOSLAHTI, E
PA (LJOL-N) LA JOLLA CANCER RES FOUND
CYC 56
PI WO 9514714 A1 950601 (9527)* EN 86 pp
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ
W: AM AU BB BG BR BY CA CN CZ FI GE HU JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LT LV MD MG MN MW NO NZ PL RO RU SD SI SK TJ TT UA UZ VN
AU 9512596 A 950613 (9539)
ADT WO 9514714 A1 WO 94-US13542 941122; AU 9512596 A AU 95-12596 941122
FDT AU 9512596 A Based on WO 9514714
PRAI US 94-286861 940804; US 93-158001 931124
AN 95-206899 [27] WPIDS
AB WO 9514714 A UPAB: 950712
The following are claimed: (A) a peptide that binds to the alpha5beta1 integrin, comprising the sequence: RX1ETX2WX3(I) where X1, X2 and X3 are amino acids; (B) a peptide that binds alpha5beta1 integrin and that contains RGDGX, where X is an amino acid with a hydrophobic, aromatic side chain; (C) a peptide that binds to alphavbeta3 integrin and that contains the sequence RLD is a constrained sec. conformation; (D) a peptide that binds to the alphavbeta3 and alphavbeta5 integrins and that contains the sequence X1X2X3RGDX4X5X6, where X1, X3, X4 and X6 are capable of forming a bridge and X2 and X5 are 1-5 amino acids; (E) devices comprising the peptides of (A), (B), (C) and (D) attached to the surface of a substrate, pref. the surface of an **implantable** prosthetic; and (F) patch grafts comprising the peptides of (A), (B) (C) and (D) attached to a support matrix.

USE - The peptides are useful for isolating the complementary integrin (alpha5 or betav contg.) from a sample mixt. by contacting it under ionic conditions to allow binding of the integrin to the peptide, and then sepg. the integrin from the peptide. They can also be used for attaching cells to a substrate, by binding them to the substrate of interest and then contacting the substrate with the cell. In addn., the peptides can be used for attracting cells to the surface of an **implantable** prosthetic. The peptides also promote wound heating, when applied locally and inhibit the attachment of osteoclasts to bone. They can also be used to inhibit angiogenesis, metastasis of a tumour and migration of smooth muscle cells (all claimed). Where the treatment is localised, the peptide is administered coupled to a suitable carrier such as **hyaluronic** acid, which can be given **topically**. When treatment is systemic, the compsn. can be administered parenterally e.g. intravenously, intramuscularly, subcutaneously, intraorbitally, intracapsularly, intraperitoneally or intracisternally.

ADVANTAGE - The peptides have high binding affinities and therefore smaller doses can be given than for other RGD-contg. peptides. They also bind their target, integrins, more selectively and specifically.
Dwg.4/13

L86 ANSWER 6 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 95-194399 [26] WPIDS
DNC C95-089973
TI Compsn. for preventing stenosis of tubular walls - contains hyaluronic acid and opt. vitamin C, NSAID, restenosis inhibitor, antioxidant or free radical scavenger.
DC B04 B05
IN **ASCULAI, S S**; **FALK, R E**; TURLEY, E A
PA (NORP-N) NORPHARMCO INC
CYC 1
PI CA 2106695 A 950323 (9526)* 42 pp
ADT CA 2106695 A CA 93-2106695 930922
PRAI CA 93-2106695 930922
AN 95-194399 [26] WPIDS
AB CA 2106695 A UPAB: 950705
Preventing narrowing of tubular walls of an animal after they have been traumatised comprises administering hyaluronic acid (HA) and/or its salts, homologues, analogues, derivs., complexes, esters, fragments and/or subunits. Also claimed is a method further comprising the admin. of a NSAID or vitamin C, an anti-oxidant, a free radical scavenger and/or a stenosis inhibitor
USE - The compsn. is used to prevent narrowing (stenosis) of tubular walls of an animal after they have been traumatised, partic. arterial restenosis after balloon angioplasty in humans.
ADVANTAGE - When 1-2 mg/kg NSAID with 200 mg HA is administered no major toxic side effects occur such as gastrointestinal distress, neurological abnormalities or depression.
Dwg.0/6

L86 ANSWER 7 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 95-082010 [11] WPIDS
DNC C95-036806
TI Compsns for **topical** treatment of burns, wounds etc. contain e.g. **hyaluronic** acid derivs - for accelerated repair of tissue.
DC B04
IN BENEDETTI, L; CALLEGARO, L
PA (FIDI-N) FIDIA ADVANCED BIOPOLYMERS SRL
CYC 56
PI WO 9503786 A2 950209 (9511)* EN 23 pp
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE
W: AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK ES FI GB GE HU JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LT LU LV MD MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SI SK TJ TT UA US UZ VN
AU 9475341 A 950228 (9521)
ADT WO 9503786 A2 WO 94-EP2536 940729; AU 9475341 A AU 94-75341 940729
FDT AU 9475341 A Based on WO 9503786
PRAI IT 93-PD165 930730
AN 95-082010 [11] WPIDS
AB WO 9503786 A UPAB: 950322
Compsn. (I) for **topical** admin. comprises an acidic polysaccharide, a gaseous vehicle and an acceptable carrier or excipient.
USE - (I) are useful in the treatment of skin ulcers, sores, wounds and burns to hasten healing and repair of tissues. Additional drugs e.g. antimicrobials, antifungals, etc. may be included in (I) to increase its effectiveness. The gaseous vehicle affords even distribution of the active ingredients ensuring good contact with the treatment site and the opportunity to modulate the dosage according to the severity of the injury. (I) may interact with wound exudate forming a coating which provides additional protection against **infection**. Admin. is **topical** via single or multiple dose sprays conveying aerosol, liquid, foam or dry powder compsns.
Dwg.0/0

L86 ANSWER 8 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 95-067659 [10] WPIDS
DNC C95-029924

TI Compsns. for treatment of cancers - comprising an NSAID, hyaluronic acid and opt. vitamin C.
DC B05 D21 E19
IN **ASCULAI, S S**; **FALK, R E**
PA (NORP-N) NORPHARMCO INC
CYC 1
PI CA 2097892 A 941207 (9510)* 185 pp
ADT CA 2097892 A CA 93-2097892 930607
PRAI CA 93-2097892 930607
AN 95-067659 [10] WPIDS
AB CA 2097892 A UPAB: 950314
The following are claimed: (A) methods of (i) conditioning the human immune system to resist the formation of one or more cancerous tissue types, or (ii) preventing the spread and/or metastasis of one or more cancerous tissue types in humans, comprising admin. of a compsn. comprising: (a) pharmaceutical excipients; (b) an NSAID; (c) hyaluronic acid (and/or salts, homologues, analogues, derivs, complexes, esters, fragments and/or sub-units of hyaluronic acid); and opt. (d) vitamin C. (B) sunscreen compsns. including a plurality of dosage amts. of a compsn. for admin. to humans (for purposes (i) and (ii)) above), each dosage amt. comprising (a) sunscreen agents with an acceptable SPF No.; and (b) components (b), (c) and opt. (d) (as described above).
USE - The methods may be used to treat, e.g., basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell tumours, metastatic cancer of the breast to the skin, malignancies and/or tumours in the skin, primary and metastatic melanoma in skin, genital warts, cervical cancer, psoriasis, corns and hair loss on the head of pregnant women.
Dwg.0/10

L86 ANSWER 9 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 94-341470 [42] WPIDS
DNC C94-155499
TI Compsn. for inhibition, control and regression of angiogenesis - comprises non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent and hyaluronic acid, useful for treating e.g. sub-retinal neovascularisation, arthritis etc..
DC B04 B05
IN ALAM, C; **ASCULAI, S S**; **FALK, R E**; HARPER, D W; WILLOUGHBY, D A; ALLUM, C
PA (NORP-N) NORPHARMCO INC
CYC 54
PI WO 9423725 A1 941027 (9442)* EN 46 pp
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL OA PT SE
W: AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK ES FI GB GE HU JP KG KP KR KZ LK LU LV MD MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SI SK TJ TT UA US UZ VN
CA 2094203 A 941017 (9503)
AU 9465616 A 941108 (9507)
ZA 9402597 A 950426 (9522) 45 pp
FI 9504914 A 951106 (9605)
NO 9504073 A 951204 (9606)
ADT WO 9423725 A1 WO 94-CA207 940415; CA 2094203 A CA 93-2094203 930416; AU 9465616 A AU 94-65616 940415; ZA 9402597 A ZA 94-2597 940415; FI 9504914 A WO 94-CA207 940415, FI 95-4914 951016; NO 9504073 A WO 94-CA207 940415, NO 95-4073 951013
FDT AU 9465616 A Based on WO 9423725
PRAI CA 93-2094203 930416
AN 94-341470 [42] WPIDS
AB WO 9423725 A UPAB: 950619
Compsn. for inhibiting, controlling and/or regressing angiogenesis comprises therapeutically acceptable amts. of: (a) a non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent (NSAID); and (b) hyaluronic acid and/or its salts, homologues, analogues, derivs., complexes, esters, fragments, and sub-units of hyaluronic acid.
Pref., the hyaluronic acid is sodium hyaluronate (molecular wt. less than about 750000 daltons). The NSAID is diclofenac, diclofenac sodium, indomethacin, naproxen, (+/- )-tromethamine salt of ketorolac, ibuprofen (RTM), piroxicam (RTM), propionic acid derivs.,

acetylsalicylic acid or flunixin.
USE - The compsn. is useful for treatment of sub-retinal neovascularisation, arthritis or pannus, or tumours, and as an adjunct to cancer treatment. For a 70 kg patient, the systemic dose of NSAID, e.g. diclofenac, is 15-100 mg, or larger amts. e.g. 420 mg. For every 15 mg NSAID, about 50 mg of the hyaluronic acid is used, i.e. about 50-1050 mg. Partic. pref. is 420 mg diclofenac with 220 mg sodium hyaluronate. For topical admin., the amt. of e.g. both diclofenac sodium and sodium hyaluronate is in excess of 5-10 mg/cm2 of skin or exposed tissue. Treatment is administered daily for a number of weeks.
Dwg.0/4

L86 ANSWER 10 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 94-310921 [39] WPIDS
DNC C94-141332
TI Compsn for topical administration - contg drug, and hyaluronic acid and/or its salts and/or homologues, analogues, derivs, complexes, ester(s), fragments or sub-units.
DC B04
IN **ASCULAI, S S; FALK, R E**
PA (NORP-N) NORPHARMCO INC
CYC 1
PI CA 2089635 A 940817 (9439)* 117 pp
ADT CA 2089635 A CA 93-2089635 930216
PRAI CA 93-2089635 930216
AN 94-310921 [39] WPIDS
AB CA 2089635 A UPAB: 941122
A pharmaceutical compsn. comprises dosage amts. of a compsn. for topical administration to the site of pathology and/or trauma of skin and/or exposed tissue of a human patient. Each dosage amt. comprises (a) a drug and (b) hyaluronic acid (HA) and/or its salts and/or homologues, analogues, derivs., complexes, esters, fragments and/or sub-units of HA to transport the drug to the site of the pathology and/or trauma.
USE/ADVANTAGE - The compsns. can be used to treat e.g. basal cell carcinoma, precancerous actinic keratoses lesions, fungal lesions, liver spots, squamous cell tumours, metastatic cancer of the breast to the skin, primary and metastatic melanoma in the skin, malignancies and/or tumours in the skin, genital warts, cervical cancer, human papilloma virus (HPV), psoriasis, corns on the feet, hair loss on the head of pregnant women or pain (claimed). The compsns. are quickly transported in dosage amts. percutaneously at a site in need of treatment and remain at the site for a prolonged period of time. The compsns. subsequently clear through the lymphatics thereby bringing dosage amts. of the compsns. to the lymphatics for the treatment of diseases and conditions in the lymphatics. Side effects and toxicity associated with the use of the drugs is reduced.
Dwg.0/7

L86 ANSWER 11 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 94-310920 [39] WPIDS
DNC C94-141331
TI Compsn for topical administration - contg a drug and a hyaluronic acid component for rapid delivery and prolonged activity..
DC B04
IN **ASCULAI, S S; FALK, R E**; HARPER, D W; HOCHMAN, D; KLEIN, E S; PURSCHKE, D
PA (NORP-N) NORPHARMCO INC
CYC 1
PI CA 2089621 A 940817 (9439)* 118 pp
ADT CA 2089621 A CA 93-2089621 930216
PRAI CA 93-2089621 930216
AN 94-310920 [39] WPIDS
AB CA 2089621 A UPAB: 941122
(A) Pharmaceutical compsns. from which effective non-toxic dosage amts. may be taken and applied to the skin and/or exposed tissue of a human are claimed. Each effective dosage amt. comprises excipients

for topical application, a drug to treat and to assist to resolve a disease and/or condition of the skin and/or exposed tissue of a human and hyaluronic acid (HA) and/or its salts and/or homologues, analogues, derivs., complexes, esters, fragments and/or sub-units of HA to transport (to facilitate or cause the transport of) the drum to a site in the skin including epidermis or exposed tissue of a disease or condition for percutaneous transport into the skin and/or exposed tissue to accumulate and remain their for a prolonged period of time and which is systemic independent acting.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The compsns. can be used for treating e.g. basal cell carcinoma, precancerous actinic keratoses lesions, fungal lesions, liver spots, squamous cell tumours, metastatic cancer of the breast to the skin, primary and metastatic melanoma in the skin, malignancies and/or tumours of the skin, genital warts, cervical cancer, human papilloma virus (HPV), psoriasis, corns on the feet or hair loss on the head of pregnant women (claimed). The compsns. are quickly transported in dosage amts. percutaneously at a site in need of treatment and remain at the site for a prolonged period of time. The compsns. subsequently clear through the lymphatics thereby bringing dosage amts. of the compsns. to the lymphatics for the treatment of disease and conditions in the lymphatics. Side effects and toxicity associated with the use of the drugs is reduced.
Dwg.0/7

L86 ANSWER 12 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 94-135209 [16] WPIDS
DNC C94-062504
TI Prevention of the narrowing of tubular walls after trauma - by administering hyaluronic acid, esp. suitable for preventing arterial restenosis after e.g. balloon angioplasty..
DC B04
IN **ASCULAI, S S**; **FALK, R E**; TURLEY, E A; SCULAI, S S
PA (NORP-N) NORPHARMCO INC
CYC 46
PI WO 9407505 A1 940414 (9416)* EN 61 pp
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL OA PT SE
W: AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CZ DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR KZ LK LU MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SK UA US VN
CA 2079205 A 940326 (9423)
ZA 9307068 A 940629 (9428) 42 pp
AU 9348126 A 940426 (9432)
NO 9501122 A 950323 (9524)
EP 661981 A1 950712 (9532) EN
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
ADT WO 9407505 A1 WO 93-CA388 930922; CA 2079205 A CA 92-2079205 920925; ZA 9307068 A ZA 93-7068 930924; AU 9348126 A AU 93-48126 930922; NO 9501122 A WO 93-CA388 930922, NO 95-1122 950323; EP 661981 A1 EP 93-920624 930922, WO 93-CA388 930922
FDT AU 9348126 A Based on WO 9407505; EP 661981 A1 Based on WO 9407505
PRAI CA 92-2079205 920925
AN 94-135209 [16] WPIDS
AB WO 9407505 A UPAB: 940608
The narrowing of tubular walls of an animal after the tubular walls have been traumatised can be prevented by administering a therapeutically effective, non-toxic amt. of hyaluronic acid and/or its salts and/or homologous, analogues, derivs. complexes, esters, in fragments or subunits.

USE - The hyaluronic acid can prevent narrowing of tubular walls after they have been traumatised and is esp. useful in preventing arterial restnosis after e.g. balloon angioplasty when endothelial cell proliferation occurs on the inner arterial wall caused by irritation to the cells by the balloon angioplasty. The hyaluronic acid is safe and essentially non-toxic. The hyaluronic acid is administered i.v. in amts. of 10-3000 mg for a 70kg person, prior to, during and/or after injury.
Dwg.0/0

L86 ANSWER 13 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 93-382262 [48] WPIDS
DNN N93-295528 DNC C93-169391
TI Artificial skin, protecting surface of wound and preventing pain - comprises wound contact layer including microcapsule comprising heat modified collagen and muco-polysaccharide and layer adjusting water vapour permeation.
DC B04 B07 D22 P32 P34
PA (TERU) TERUMO CORP
CYC 1
PI JP 05285210 A 931102 (9348)* 6 pp
ADT JP 05285210 A JP 92-94328 920414
PRAI JP 92-94328 920414
AN 93-382262 [48] WPIDS
AB JP05285210 A UPAB: 940120
Skin comprises a wound contact layer comprising collagen matrix contg. a microcapsule including a substance promoting the prodn. of collagen and a layer adjusting the permeation of water vapour. The microcapsule has a coacervate structure comprising heat-modified collagen and mucopolysaccharide(s).

The collagen matrix pref. comprises fibrous collagen and a modified collagen of a helix content of 0-80 (0-50)%. The substance promoting the prodn. of collagen is (A) ascorbic acid and/or its phosphoric ester(s) or (B) chitin and/or its deriv(s).. The mucopolysaccharides include chondroitin, **hyaluronic** acid and heparin.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The skin protects the surface of wounds softly and prevents pain and **infection**. It allows early cell invasion, promoting invasion and growth of fibroblasts. The upper adjusting layer may be peeled off after a specific period to **implant** self-graft skin.
Dwg.0/0

L86 ANSWER 14 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 93-336584 [42] WPIDS
DNC C93-148866
TI Non-fibrotic growth factor and opt. anti-fibrotic agent compsn. - utilised for stimulating wound healing without fibrosis, also for treating fibrotic disease.
DC B04 D16
IN FERGUSON, M W J; SHAH, M; SHAH, H
PA (UYMA-N) UNIV VICTORIA MANCHESTER
CYC 42
PI WO 9319769 A1 931014 (9342)* EN 26 pp
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL OA PT SE
W: AT AU BB BG BR CA CH CZ DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR LK LU MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SK UA US
AU 9337623 A 931108 (9408)
NO 9403466 A 940916 (9443)
EP 646012 A1 950405 (9518) EN
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
CZ 9402366 A3 950412 (9524)
SK 9401168 A3 950208 (9525)
JP 07505378 W 950615 (9532)
HU 68905 T 950828 (9540)
ADT WO 9319769 A1 WO 93-GB586 930322; AU 9337623 A AU 93-37623 930322; NO 9403466 A WO 93-GB586 930322, NO 94-3466 940916; EP 646012 A1 EP 93-906723 930322, WO 93-GB586 930322; CZ 9402366 A3 CZ 94-2366 930322; SK 9401168 A3 SK 94-1168 940928, WO 93-GB586 ; JP 07505378 W JP 93-517193 930322, WO 93-GB586 930322; HU 68905 T WO 93-GB586 930322, HU 94-2771 930322
FDT AU 9337623 A Based on WO 9319769; EP 646012 A1 Based on WO 9319769; JP 07505378 W Based on WO 9319769; HU 68905 T Based on WO 9319769
PRAI GB 92-6861 920328
AN 93-336584 [42] WPIDS
AB WO 9319769 A UPAB: 931202
Healing compsn. (A) contains at least one non-fibrotic growth factor (I) and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Esp. (I) is transforming growth factor (TGF) beta 3 (Ia) or fibroblast growth factor (Ib) and the compsn. may include an

anti-fibrotic agent (II). (I) and (II) can be present in active or inactive form (e.g, in a capsule which can be degraded by UV light, ultrasound, in vivo enzymes or heat).

USE/ADVANTAGE - (A) is used to facilitate repair and healing of wounds without excessive fibrosis and also to treat fibrotic conditions (e.g liver cirrhosis, glomerulonephritis, pulmonary fibrosis, ulcers, etc.). (I) is formulated with a neutral sterile cream, gel, aerosol or powder for **topical** application; as a patch or dressing; as a sterile soln. for irrigation, injection or inhalation, or as a tablet or capsule. The carrier may also be a biopolymer (e.g collagen or **hyaluronic** acid) for use as an **implant** or controlled release system.

Dwg.0/0

L86 ANSWER 15 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 93-288135 [36] WPIDS
DNC C93-128581
TI Topical formulations contg. hyaluronic acid (deriv.) - used for promoting transport of drug, esp. antiinflammatory or anticancer agent, into skin, exposed tissue or lymphatic system.
DC B04 B07
IN **ASCULAI, S S; FALK, R E**
PA (NORP-N) NORPHARMCO INC; (HYAL-N) HYAL PHARM CORP
CYC 43
PI WO 9316733 A1 930902 (9336)* EN 106 pp
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL OA PT SE
W: AT AU BB BG BR CA CH CZ DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR LK LU MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SK UA US
CA 2061566 A 930821 (9345)
ZA 9301174 A 931124 (9402) 120 pp
AU 9334889 A 930913 (9403)
SK 9300110 A3 930909 (9419)
EP 626864 A1 941207 (9502) EN
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
JP 07507054 W 950803 (9539) 37 pp
ADT WO 9316733 A1 WO 93-CA62 930216; CA 2061566 A CA 92-2061566 920220; ZA 9301174 A ZA 93-1174 930219; AU 9334889 A AU 93-34889 930216; SK 9300110 A3 SK 93-110 930222; EP 626864 A1 EP 93-903755 930216, WO 93-CA62 930216; JP 07507054 W JP 93-514408 930216, WO 93-CA62 930216
FDT AU 9334889 A Based on WO 9316733; EP 626864 A1 Based on WO 9316733; JP 07507054 W Based on WO 9316733
PRAI CA 92-2061566 920220
AN 93-288135 [36] WPIDS
AB WO 9316733 A UPAB: 950804
Pharmaceutical compsn. for topical applicatin to human skin or exposed tissue contains sufficient drug (I) to treat a condition of the skin and/or exposed tissue and sufficient hyaluronic acid (HA) (and/or its salts, homologues, analogues, derivs., complexes, esters and/or subunits) to facilitate transport of (I) into the desired site for treatment.

Specifically (I) remains and accumulates in the desired region for a proloned period. It may be discharged via the lymphatic system (to treat conditions of the lumphatics).

USE/ADVANTAGE - The condition treated is specifically basal cell carcinoma, precancerous (often recurrent) actinic keratoses lesions, fungal lesions, liver spots, squamous cell tumours, metastatic cancer of the breast to the skin, prim. and metastatic melanoma in the skin, malignancy and/or tumour of the skin, genital warts (condyloma acumirata), cerical cancer, HPV (human papilloma virus, e.g. of the cervic), psoriasis (plaque-type or nail bed, corns on the feet of hair loss in pregnant women. Dose of HA or deriv. is at leat 5-10 mg (cm2. The compsn. is rubbed into the desired region once or a few times daily for a period of weeks. The treatment may involve blocking prostaglanolin, synthesis to enable macrophages and NK cells to resolve the condition. Alternatively, (I) relieves pain by transport into the epidermis adjacent to the paccian nerve bundle compsns. are systemic independent, i.e. (I) does not enter the blood stream. (I) are selectively and rapidly targetted to the desired site of action epidermis), providing

improved therapeutic effect and reduced toxicity and side-effects.
Dwg.0/7
Dwg.0/7

L86 ANSWER 16 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 93-288134 [36] WPIDS
DNC C93-128580
TI Topical formations contg. hyaluaronic acid (deriv.) - used for promoting transport of drug, esp. antiinflammatory or anticancer agent, into skin, exposed tissue or lymphatic system.
DC B04 B07
IN **ASCULAI, S S**; **FALK, R E**; HARPER, D W; HOCHMAN, D; KLEIN, E S; PURSCHKE, D
PA (NORP-N) NORPHARMCO INC; (HYAL-N) HYAL PHARM CORP
CYC 44
PI WO 9316732 A1 930902 (9336)* EN 107 pp
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL OA PT SE
W: AT AU BB BG BR CA CH CZ DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR LK LU MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SK UA US
CA 2061703 A 930821 (9345)
AU 9334888 A 930913 (9403)
SK 9300111 A3 930909 (9419)
EP 626863 A1 941207 (9502) EN
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
FI 9403789 A 941003 (9502)
NO 9403044 A 941019 (9502)
ZA 9301173 A 950222 (9514) 154 pp
CN 1084064 A 940323 (9525)
JP 07506812 W 950727 (9538) 45 pp
ADT WO 9316732 A1 WO 93-CA61 930216; CA 2061703 A CA 92-2061703 920220; AU 9334888 A AU 93-34888 930216; SK 9300111 A3 SK 93-111 930505; EP 626863 A1 EP 93-903754 930216, WO 93-CA61 930216; FI 9403789 A WO 93-CA61 930216, FI 94-3789 940817; NO 9403044 A WO 93-CA61 930216, NO 94-3044 940817; ZA 9301173 A ZA 93-1173 930219; CN 1084064 A CN 93-103488 930220; JP 07506812 W JP 93-514407 930216, WO 93-CA61 930216
FDT AU 9334888 A Based on WO 9316732; EP 626863 A1 Based on WO 9316732; JP 07506812 W Based on WO 9316732
PRAI CA 92-2061703 920220
AN 93-288134 [36] WPIDS
AB WO 9316732 A UPAB: 950804
Pharmaceutical compsn. for application to human skin and/or exposed tissue contains topical excipients, sufficient drug (I) to treat a condition of the skin and/or exposed tissue and sufficient hyaluronic acid (HA) (and/or its salts, homolgoues, analogues, derivs., complexes, esters, fragments and/or subunits) to facilitate transport of (I) to a suitable site in the skin (including epidermis) and/or exposed tissue for percutaneous transport into the desired treatment. (I) accumulator in the requried site, remains for a prolonged period and is system indepent acting.

The HA component is HA or its salt, having mol. wt. less than 750000 daltons. (I) is pref. a non-steroidal antiinflammatory drug (NSAID) (esp. dichlofenac, indomethacin, naproxen, (+)-tromethamine salt of Petorolac, ibuprofen, piroxicam, propionic acid deriv., acetylsalicyclio acid or flunixin) or an anticancer drug (esp. novantrone or 5-fluorouracil).

USE/ADVANTAGE - The condition treated is specifically basal cell carcinoma, precancerous (often recurrent) actinic keratoses lesions, fungal lesions, liver spots, squamous cell tumours, metastatic cancer of the breast to the skin, prim. and metastatic melanoma in the skin, malignacny and/or tumour of the skin, gential worts, cervical cancer, HPV (human papilloma virus, e.g. of the cervic), psoriasis (plaque-type or nail bed), corns on the feet or hair loss in pregnant women. Dose of HA or deriv. is more than 5 mg per sq. cm. (I) are selectively and rapidly targetted at the desired site of action, providing improved therapeutic effect and reduced toxicity and adverse effects lypically (I) remain at the desired site for more than 12-24 hrs..
Dwg.0/7

Dwg.0/7

L86 ANSWER 17 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 93-266414 [34] WPIDS
DNC C93-118709
TI Hyaluronic acid (salts) and derivs. - are used in pharmaceutical compsn. for treating ischaemia, damage in tissue.
DC B04
IN **ASCULAI, S S**; **FALK, R E**; KLEIN, E S
PA (NORP-N) NORPHARMCO INC; (HYAL-N) HYAL PHARM CORP
CYC 18
PI EP 557118 A1 930825 (9334)* EN 19 pp
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
CA 2061567 A 930821 (9345)
ADT EP 557118 A1 EP 93-301230 930219; CA 2061567 A CA 92-2061567 920220
PRAI CA 92-2061567 920220
AN 93-266414 [34] WPIDS
AB EP 557118 A UPAB: 950602
A pharmaceutical compsn. comprises hyaluronic acid (HA) and/or salts of HA and/or homologues, analogues, derivs., complexes, esters, fragments and units of HA in association with a diluent or carrier.
USE - Alanine Aminotransferase prodn. in damaged tissue is reduced by administration of the compsn., which has use in preventing or repairing ischaemia reperfusion damage in tissue, partic. internal organs, e.g., the liver, kidneys and heart. Thus it may be used to treat ischaemia damage in tissue during transplantation. Pref. HA and its salts are used in amts. of 300mg to 7g per day for a 70kg human.
Dwg.0/4
Dwg.0/4

L86 ANSWER 18 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 93-134088 [16] WPIDS
DNN N93-102273 DNC C93-059798
TI Flexible wound dressing prepn. for keeping wound in moist condition - by mixing dry hydrocolloid polymer e.g. guar or xanthan gum with water in a sealed package to form dispersion which is then solidified.
DC A96 B07 D22 P32
IN ROLF, D
PA (ROLF-I) ROLF D; (LECT-N) LECTEC CORP
CYC 25
PI WO 9306802 A1 930415 (9316)* EN 41 pp
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL SE
W: AU BR CA FI JP KR NO RU
ZA 9207749 A 930630 (9332) 43 pp
AU 9227857 A 930503 (9334)
NO 9401284 A 940608 (9429)
FI 9401627 A 940608 (9431)
EP 625894 A1 941130 (9501) EN
R: AT BE CH DE DK FR GB IE IT LI LU NL SE
JP 07500035 W 950105 (9511)
AU 663737 B 951019 (9549)
ADT WO 9306802 A1 WO 92-US8403 921002; ZA 9207749 A ZA 92-7749 921008; AU 9227857 A AU 92-27857 921002; NO 9401284 A WO 92-US8403 921002, NO 94-1284 940408; FI 9401627 A WO 92-US8403 921002, FI 94-1627 940408; EP 625894 A1 EP 92-921920 921002, WO 92-US8403 921002; JP 07500035 W WO 92-US8403 921002, JP 93-507081 921002; AU 663737 B AU 92-27857 921002
FDT AU 9227857 A Based on WO 9306802; EP 625894 A1 Based on WO 9306802; JP 07500035 W Based on WO 9306802; AU 663737 B Previous Publ. AU 9227857, Based on WO 9306802
PRAI US 91-774064 911009; US 92-913151 920714; US 92-914751 920715
AN 93-134088 [16] WPIDS
AB WO 9306802 A UPAB: 931115
The wound dressing is prepd. as follows: (a) a dry, particulate H2O-soluble or -swellable natural or synth. hydrocolloid polymer (I) is sealed in a package in a sterile state and kept in a dry condition; (b) (I) is hydrated before use by mixing it with H2O

within the sealed package to afford a fluid dispersion which can be poured frodm the package or spread onto a surface to conform with it; and (c) the dispersion is allowed to solidify to furnish a solid but flexible hydrated gel dressing.

Pref. (I) are guar gum or a deriv. (pref. cationic guar, hydroxy propyl guar, and anionic guar), galactomannan, glucomannan, xanthan gum, locust bean gum, algin or mixts. pref. a crosslinking agent (II) is also present to enchance gelling of (I) (esp. H3BO3, borax, an organic titanate, galactose, mannose, lactose, a galactose- or mannose-contg. oligosaccharide, or a source of H2O-soluble Ca, Mg or Al cations or mixts.), as well as a medicament (esp. medication, **disinfectant**, wound healing enhancer, vitamin, blood coagulant, antibiotic, or 02 source or mixts., esp. coagulant, alum, witch hazel, neomycin sulphate, bacitracin, **hyaluronic** acid (or fragment for promoting pathogenic wound healing), an analgesic, morphine, fentanyl, lidocaine, procaine, and epinephrine).

In the package, (I) and the H2O are pref. contained in 2 separate compartments of the package, with a rupturable membrane between them; (I) is pref. sterilised by a gas (entry through a porous polytetrafluoroethylene portion to allow entry), and the H2O is pref. sterilised by another means, e.g. irradiation. pref. dressings comprise (by wt.) 3-15% (I) (esp. 8-15% guar gum), and 0.1-5% (II) (esp. 0.1-1% H3BO3).

USE/ADVANTAGE - The produced flexible hydrated gel dressing keeps wounds in a moist condition, and absorbs exudate from them and cushions them. The dressing is quickly prepd. and applied from shelf-stable components which need not refrigeration. The dressing is supple, elastic, pliable, and soft, keeps its shape thorugh a wide range of temps., and can be removed from the wound bed as a solid plug.

1/10

Dwg.1/10

ABEQ ZA 9207749 A UPAB: 931118

A water-based natural or synthetic hydrocolloidal polymeric gel comprises a gel-forming hydrocolloid polymer in dry particulate form and a source of water or an aq. soln. The liq. and dry solid components are initially separate and are typically contained in separate compartments of a sealed package but are mixed together within the package, e.g., a flexible pouch, just before use. The hydrocolloid does not become fully hydrated immediately. The liq. component gives the mixt. a fluid consistency when mixed with the hydrocolloid. At this stage, the admixture is sufficiently fluid in consistency to allow it to be poured or spread into the wound. Following application to the wound, the hydrated hydrocolloidal dispersion begins to solidify to form a self-supporting, solid but flexible dressing structure consisting primarily of water and the hydrocolloid. A gelling or crosslinking agent can also be used if desired with some of the hydrocolloids. Opt. the dressing can also contain a biologically active agent, e.g., a medicament.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Used for dressing wounds and **implantation** beneath the skin of a patient. The resulting dressing becomes moulded to the shape of the wound and contains a large quantity of moisture that will maintain the wound in a moist condition.

L86 ANSWER 19 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 92-315907 [38] WPIDS
DNC C92-140310
TI Liposome(s) providing sustained and targetted drug delivery - are surface modified by attaching cpd. which provides specific adhesion to target site, for treating burns, wounds, tumours, etc..
DC B05 B07
IN MARGALIT, R
PA (BAXT) BAXTER INT INC
CYC 17
PI WO 9214445 A1 920903 (9238)* EN 20 pp
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LU NL SE
W: AU CA JP

AU 9213677 A 920915 (9251)
EP 525167 A1 930203 (9305) EN 20 pp
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
JP 05506253 W 930916 (9342) 6 pp
EP 525167 B1 950913 (9541) EN 8 pp
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
DE 69113036 E 951019 (9547)
ADT WO 9214445 A1 WO 91-US8111 911030; AU 9213677 A WO 91-US8111 911030, AU 92-13677 911030; EP 525167 A1 WO 91-US8111 911030, EP 92-906507 911030; JP 05506253 W WO 91-US8111 911030, JP 92-505852 911030; EP 525167 B1 WO 91-US8111 911030, EP 92-906507 911030; DE 69113036 E DE 91-613036 911030, WO 91-US8111 911030, EP 92-906507 911030
FDT AU 9213677 A Based on WO 9214445; EP 525167 A1 Based on WO 9214445; JP 05506253 W Based on WO 9214445; EP 525167 B1 Based on WO 9214445; DE 69113036 E Based on EP 525167, Based on WO 9214445
PRAI US 91-655879 910214
AN 92-315907 [38] WPIDS
AB WO 9214445 A UPAB: 931113
Microscopic delivery system for sustained release of a substance (I) comprises a liposome component, (I) encapsulated by the liposome, and a recognition substance (II) bonded to the liposome surface.
The liposome component is pref. multilamellar or large unilamellar vesicle, or a microemulsified liposome, esp. it includes phosphatidyl ethanolamine. (II) is gelatin, collagen, **hyaluronic** acid or epidermal growth factor and is covalently bonded to the liposome, esp. through a crosslinking agent.
USE/ADVANTAGE - (II) provides target specifically for and retention on, partic. cellular to sites where (I) is required to be released. The new system is superior to conventional liposomes (which cannot be retained at the target site) and attachment of (II) has no significant effect on drug delivery. The new system is delivered **topically**, e.g. in treatment of burns, wounds, **infections**, tumours etc.
Dwg.0/0
ABEQ JP05506253 W UPAB: 931202
Microscopic delivery system for sustained release of a substance (I) comprises a liposome component, (I) encapsulated by the liposome, and a recognition substance (II) bonded to the liposome surface.
The liposome component is pref. multilamellar or large unilamellar vesicle, or a microemulsified liposome, esp. it includes phosphatidyl ethanolamine. (II) is gelatin, collagen, **hyaluronic** acid or epidermal growth factor and is covalently bonded to the liposome, esp. through a crosslinking agent.
USE/ADVANTAGE - (II) provides target specifically for and retention on, partic. cellular to sites where (I) is requried to be released. The new system is superior to conventional liposomes (which cannot be retained at the target site) and attachment of (II) has no significant effect on drug delivery. The new system is delivered **topically**, e.g. in treatment of burns, wounds, **infections**, tumours etc.
ABEQ EP 525167 B UPAB: 951019
A microscopic delivery system for the sustained release of a substance comprising a liposome component, a substance encapsulated by the liposome component and a target-recognizing component covalently bonded to the liposomal surface the liposome component having a permeability that allows sustained substance release, characterised in that the target-recognizing component is selected from gelatin, collagen and **hyaluronic** acid.
Dwg.0/0

L86 ANSWER 20 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 92-124904 [16] WPIDS
DNC C92-058251
TI Compsn. for treating lesions, sores, ulcerations and burns - comprises **hyaluronic** acid sodium salt, hexetidine, sulphadiazine silver or zinc salts.
DC B04 B05
IN DONATIPEDE, E
PA (ALTE-N) ALTERGON SA

CYC 7
PI EP 480189 A 920415 (9216)* EN 7 pp
R: BE CH DE FR GB IT LI
IT 1243435 B 940610 (9441)
ADT EP 480189 A EP 91-115360 910911; IT 1243435 B IT 90-21662 901005
PRAI IT 90-21662 901005
AN 92-124904 [16] WPIDS
AB EP 480189 A UPAB: 931006
New **topical** compsn. comprises **hyaluronic** acid Na salt and **disinfectant** chosen from gp. consisting of cresol derivs., hexetidine, sulphadiazine Ag and its Zn salt is new.
Pref. the cresol derivs. are chloroxylenol and dichloroxylenal. The excipients and diluents used include hydroxypropylmethyl-cellulose, sorbitol, glycerin, polyoxyethylenated, glycolyzed, glycerides, polyethyleneglycol stearate, stearic acid, oleic acid decyl ester, caprylic and caproic acid ester, ethoxylated glycerides of palmitic and lauric acids, polymerised polyvinyl alcohol, self-emulsifying wax and non-denatured collagen. The compsn. is prepd. as oil-in-water, water-in-oil emulsions, hydrogels, pastes, ointments, lotions and powders.
USE/ADVANTAGE - Admin. of exogenous **hyaluronic** acid determines an antiphlogistic and stimulating action on the granulation tissue, which accelerates cicatrization and re-epithelialization of lesions, useful in the treatment of sores, ulcerations and burns. (0/0)
0/0

L86 ANSWER 21 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 91-275565 [38] WPIDS
DNC C91-119397
TI DNA encoding human ciliary neuronotrophic factor - is useful for treating nervous disorders such as acute or chronic pathological conditions e.g. cerebrovascular, **infective**, etc..
DC B04 D16
IN CALLEGARO, L; NEGRO, A; VALLE, F D; DELLAVALLE, F; DELLA-VALLE, F
PA (FIDI-N) FIDIA SPA
CYC 19
PI EP 446931 A 910918 (9138)*
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
AU 9172918 A 910919 (9145)
NO 9101025 A 910916 (9146)
CA 2038208 A 910915 (9149)
CN 1057295 A 911225 (9237)
JP 04218374 A 920807 (9238) 17 pp
HU 62033 T 930329 (9316)
IT 1239272 B 931001 (9410)
IT 1243286 B 940526 (9441)
ADT EP 446931 A EP 91-103969 910314; CN 1057295 A CN 91-102344 910314; JP 04218374 A JP 91-74704 910314; HU 62033 T HU 91-840 910314; IT 1239272 B IT 90-41557 900314; IT 1243286 B IT 90-41655 900717
PRAI IT 90-41557 900314; IT 90-41655 900717
AN 91-275565 [38] WPIDS
AB EP 446931 A UPAB: 930928
A DNA isolate comprising a DNA sequence encoding human ciliary neuronomtrophic factor (I) is claimed. Also new is a recombinant expression vector containing the DNA sequence, a microorganism transformed with a vector, a cell culture transformed with the vector and pure (I). The DNA sequence and the amino acid sequence of (I) are given in the specification. The microorganism is preferably E coli, and the cell line is a non-human mammalian cell line, preferably a Chinese hamster ovary cell line.
USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) is used to treat nervous disorders i.e. to maintain, prevent loss of an to treat the loss of nervous function due to acute or chronic pathological conditions, including the treatment of acute conditions e.g. cerebrovascular, **infective**, inflammatory, compressive and metabolic deficiencies, and chronic or neurodegenerative conditions. (I) is also used to treat neuropathological conditions caused by ageing of the nervous system or diseases affecting the immune system. (I) is

in the form of a composition that may also contain a natural ganglioside or its derivative, semisynthetic analogue or salt, and a natural polysaccharide, its derivative or semisynthetic analogue e.g. **hyaluronic** acid.

Administration is by subcutaneous, intramuscular or intracerebral injection, at a dosage of 0.05-5mg/kg/day. Administration can also be oral, **topical**, rectal, parenteral, local or by inhalant. @(31pp DWg.No.0/11)DV

L86 ANSWER 22 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 91-261303 [36] WPIDS
DNC C91-113409
TI **Topical** compositions based on high-mol. weight sodium hyaluronate - used for treating inflammations of the oral cavity and for oral cavity hygiene and cosmetic treatment.
DC B04 D21
IN DISCHIENA, M G; DI, SCHIENA M G
PA (RICE-N) RICERCHE DI SCHIENA DI MICHELE DI SCHIEN; (RICE-N) RICERFARMA SRL; (RICE-N) RICERCHE DI SCHIENA DEL MICHELE
CYC 7
PI EP 444492 A 910904 (9136)*
R: DE ES FR GB GR IT
PT 98714 A 930226 (9312)#
IT 1240316 B 931207 (9415)
ADT EP 444492 A EP 91-102240 910218; PT 98714 A PT 91-98714 910819; IT 1240316 B IT 90-19438 900221
PRAI IT 90-19438 900221
AN 91-261303 [36] WPIDS
AB EP 444492 A UPAB: 940421
The use of **hyaluronic** acid (A) in the form of its Na salt is new. (A) has an average Mr of 800,000-4,000,000 and is used **topically** for the therapy and prophylaxis of inflammatory **infections** of the oral cavity, and for hygiene and cosmetic treatment of the oral cavity. (A) preferably has an average Mr of 1-2,000,000.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Compositions of (A) are also used to treat gingivitis, stomatitis and irritation due to mechanical causes e.g. fixed or mobile prostheses or surgical operations. General amounts in compositions are 0.005-10% by weight, with therapeutic compositions containing 0.2-10 (0.2-1)% and for prophylactic, cosmetic and hygienic treatment 0.005-0.1 (0.01)%. The compositions are in the form of gingival pastes (e.g. for the dentition stage in children), toothpastes, mouthwashes and adhesive pastes and powders.

A composition of 54g Na carboxymethylcellulose dispersed in 774g H20 (containing 0.13% p-oxybenzoate and 0.007% propyl p-oxybenzoate as preservatives), with 240g 1% Na hyaluronate (Mr 1,500,000) and 120g 70% sorbitol is prepared. 6 g peppermint is added as flavouring. This paste containing 0.2% (A) was tested on 10 patients having various degrees of parodontal pathology. By the second day, patients suffering from marginal gingivitis showed a reduction in symptomatology with complete recovery in 1 week. Slower recovery was seen in patients having undergone parodontal surgery, but a clear improvement was seen around the mucosa at the wound level, e.g. it was trophic and pink-coloured. @(8pp Dwg.No.0/0)@

A composition of 54g Na carboxymethylcellulose dispersed in 774g H20 (containing 0.13% p-oxybenzoate and 0.007% propyl p-oxybenzoate as preservatives), with 240g 1% Na hyaluronate (Mr 1,500,000) and 120g 70% sorbitol is prepared. 6 g peppermint is added as flavouring. This paste containing 0.2% (A) was tested on 10 patients having various degrees of parodontal pathology. By the second day, patients suffering from marginal gingivitis showed a reduction in symptomatology with complete recovery in 1 week. Slower recovery was seen in patients having undergone parodontal surgery, but a clear improvement was seen around the mucosa at the wound level, e.g. it was trophic and pink-coloured.
0/0

L86 ANSWER 23 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 91-117336 [16] WPIDS

DNC C91-050471
TI Combinations of drug and **hyaluronic** acid - to improve tissue and cell penetration.
DC B05 B07 C03 D21
IN **ASCULAI, S S; FALK, R E**
PA (NORP-N) NORPHARMCO INC; (HYAL-N) HYAL PHARM CORP
CYC 35
PI WO 9104058 A 910404 (9116)*
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB IT LU NL OA SE
W: AT AU BB BG BR CA CH DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR LK LU MC MG MW NL NO RO SD SE SU US
AU 9064330 A 910418 (9129)
FI 9102470 A 910521 (9133)
EP 445255 A 910911 (9137)
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
ZA 9007564 A 910828 (9139)
NO 9101952 A 910705 (9140)
BR 9006924 A 911210 (9203)
CN 1051503 A 910522 (9207)
JP 04504579 W 920813 (9239) 39 pp
HU 64699 T 940228 (9412)
AU 9352274 A 940303 (9414)
WO 9104058 A3 910919 (9508)
EP 656213 A1 950607 (9527) EN
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
EP 445255 B1 951206 (9602) EN 84 pp
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
ADT EP 445255 A EP 90-914108 900918; ZA 9007564 A ZA 90-7564 900921; JP 04504579 W JP 90-513204 900918, WO 90-CA306 900918; HU 64699 T HU 90-7339 900918, WO 90-CA306 900918; AU 9352274 A AU 93-52274 931209, Div ex AU 90-64330 ; WO 9104058 A3 WO 90-CA306 900918; EP 656213 A1 EP 95-100186 900918; EP 445255 B1 EP 90-914108 900918, WO 90-CA306 900918
FDT JP 04504579 W Based on WO 9104058; HU 64699 T Based on WO 9104058; EP 445255 B1 Based on WO 9104058
PRAI CA 89-612307 890921
AN 91-117336 [16] WPIDS
AB WO 9104058 A UPAB: 950602
New drug combinations or formulations comprise a drug and a **hyaluronic** acid cpd. (I) selected from **hyaluronic** acid and its salts, homologues, analogues, derivs., complexes, esters, fragments and subunits.
USE - Indications include diabetes, hormone replacement therapy, fetility control, AIDS, cancer, hair loss, herpes **infections**, renal failure, cardiac insufficiency, hypertension, oedema, microbial **infections**, acne, **transplant** rejection, inflammations, elimination of tumour breakdown material, blood detoxification, respiratory disorders, vascular ischaemia, brain tumours, mononucleosis, pain, side effects of nonsteroidal antiinflammatory agents, and tissue perfusion.
@(116pp Dwg.No.0/1)
ABEQ EP 445255 B UPAB: 960115
A pharmaceutical composition comprising: (1) a medicinal and/or therapeutic agent in a therapeutically effective amount to treat a disease or condition in humans; and (2) **hyaluronic** acid and/or salts thereof and/or homologues, analogues, derivatives, complexes, esters, fragments and subunits of **hyaluronic** acid, characterised in that said composition (a) is in a dosage form which is suitable for administration in humans; and (b) is in a form in which (i) component (1) is in an effective dosage amount to treat said disease or condition by penetration at the site to be treated; and (ii) component (2) is immediately available to transport component (1) at the site to be treated, and which component (2) is in an effective non-toxic amount to facilitate the transport of component (1) upon administration, through the tissue (including scar tissue) at the site to be treated and through the cell membranes of the individual cells to be treated, wherein said amount of component (2) is sufficient to provide a dosage greater than 10 mg/70 kg person.

Dwg.0/1

L86 ANSWER 24 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 90-348243 [46] WPIDS
DNC C90-151129
TI Treating and/or preventing alopecia - by admin. of sulphated mono, di or oligo saccharide or their derivs., salts or complexes.
DC B03 D21 E13
IN BAR-SHALOM, D; BUKH, N; BARSHALOM, D
PA (BUKH-N) BUKH MEDITEC AS; (BUKH-N) BUKH MEDITEC A/S; (BMRE-N) BM RES AS
CYC 35
PI WO 9012561 A 901101 (9046)*
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB IT LU NL OA SE
W: AU BB BG BR CA FI HU JP KP KR LK MC MG MW NO RO SD SU US
AU 9055278 A 901116 (9107)
ZA 9008391 A 910925 (9144)#
FI 9104879 A 911016 (9205)
EP 469010 A 920205 (9206)
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
NO 9104095 A 911219 (9212)
BR 9007312 A 920324 (9217)
PT 95632 A 920430 (9222)#
JP 04506656 W 921119 (9301) 12 pp
ES 2038086 A6 930701 (9331)#
AU 639232 B 930722 (9336)
ADT ZA 9008391 A ZA 90-8391 901019; EP 469010 A EP 90-906144 900419; JP 04506656 W JP 90-506312 900419, WO 90-DK104 900419; ES 2038086 A6 ES 90-2611 901017; AU 639232 B AU 90-55278 900419
FDT JP 04506656 W Based on WO 9012561; AU 639232 B Previous Publ. AU 9055278, Based on WO 9012561
PRAI DK 89-1918 890420; ZA 90-8391 901019; ES 90-2611 901017
AN 90-348243 [46] WPIDS
AB WO 9012561 A UPAB: 960129
Admin. of a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amt. of a sulphated mono, di-or oligosaccharide or their deriv, salt or complex to a patient. Also claimed is the use of the sulphated saccharide derivs for combating or preventing hair loss and/or preserving natural colour of the hair.

Pref. embodiments - The mono saccharide is selected from xylose, frustose and glucose. and the disaccharide is selected from sucrose, lacture, maltose and cellobiose. The disaccharide deriv. is selected from surcrose pentasulphate, sucrose hexasulphate, sucrose heptasulphate and sucrose sulphate and is in the form of or Na salt (esp surcalyate). The succharide deriv. is combined with a glucosamino-glycan selected from **hyaluronic** acid, dermatan sulphate, chondroitin sulphate, keratan sulphate, heparan and heparan sulphate.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The saccharide derivs have been indicated for alleriating symptions of anorectal disease and for promoting wound healing. The saccharide derivs. are used in concs. of 0.5 - 15 wt.%. The compsn. is **topically** applied in the form of ointment, lotion, gel, cream, emulsa. soln. shampoo, soap, spray, paste, powder, sponge, hair tonic etc. or injected or introduced parenterally or **implanted** into the scalpetic. @(30pp Dwg.No.0/0)
0/0
ABEQ JP04506656 W UPAB: 930928
Admin. of a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amt. of a sulphated mono, di- or oligosaccharide or their deriv., salt or complex to a patient. Also claimed is the use of the sulphated saccharide derivs for combating or preventing hair loss and/or preserving natural colour of the hair.

The monosaccharide is pref. selected froJP4506656A - Wm xylose, frustose and glucose, and the disaccharide is selected from sucrose, lecture, maltose and cellobiose. The disaccharide deriv. is selected from sucrose pentasulphate, sucrose hexasulphate, sucrose heptasulphate and sucrose sulphate and is in the form of or Na salt (esp surcalyate). The saccharide deriv. is combined with a

glucosamino-glycan selected from **hyaluronic** acid, dermatan sulphate, chondroitin sulphate, keratin sulphate, heparan and heparan sulphate.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The saccharide derivs. have been indicated for alleviating symptoms of anorectal disease and for promoting wound healing. The saccharide derivs. are used in concns. of 0.5-15 wt.%. The compsn. is **topically** applied in the form of ointment, lotion gel, cream, emulsa, soln. shampoo, soap, spray, paste, powder, sponge, hair tonic etc. or injected or introduced parenterally or **implanted** into the scalpetic

L86 ANSWER 25 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 89-278153 [38] WPIDS
DNC C89-123136
TI **Topical** treatment of teeth and supporting tissue - using sulphated saccharide esp. poly sulphated or per sulphated saccharide.
DC B03 D21
IN BAR-SHALOM, D; BUKH, N; HAMBURGER, J; BAR-SHALOM, D K; BARSHALOM, D
PA (BUKH-N) BUKH MEDITEC AS; (TAND-N) TANDLAEGESELSKABET HAMBURGER APS JESPER; (BUKH-N) BUKH AS NIELS; (BUKH-I) BUKH N; (BUKH-N) BUKH N A/S; (NIEL-N) NIELS BUKH A/S; (TAND-N) TANDLAEGESELSKABET HAMBU
CYC 36
PI WO 8907932 A 890908 (8938)* EN 44 pp
RW: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LU NL OA SE
W: AT AU BB BR CH DE DK FI GB HU JP KP KR LK LU MC MG MW NL NO RO SD SE SU US
AU 8940744 A 890922 (8950)
ZA 8906525 A 900530 (9026)#
EP 404792 A 910102 (9102)
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
DK 9002043 A 900824 (9107)
PT 91547 A 910418 (9118)#
ES 2018728 A 910501 (9123)#
CN 1049608 A 910306 (9145)#
JP 05503280 W 930603 (9327) 15 pp
US 5240710 A 930831 (9336) 13 pp
EP 404792 B1 931020 (9342) EN 21 pp
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
DE 68910116 E 931125 (9348)
DK 169606 B 941227 (9506)
IL 91438 A 950330 (9530)#
CA 1336682 C 950815 (9542)#
ADT WO 8907932 A WO 89-DK43 890224; ZA 8906525 A ZA 89-6525 890825; EP 404792 A EP 89-903119 890224; ES 2018728 A ES 89-2938 890825; JP 05503280 W JP 89-502933 890224, WO 89-DK43 890224; US 5240710 A Cont of US 89-375006 890804, US 92-939969 920904; EP 404792 B1 EP 89-903119 890224, WO 89-DK43 890224; DE 68910116 E DE 89-610116 890224, EP 89-903119 890224, WO 89-DK43 890224; DK 169606 B WO 89-DK43 890224, DK 90-2043 900824; IL 91438 A IL 89-91438 890825; CA 1336682 C CA 89-609143 890823
FDT JP 05503280 W Based on WO 8907932; EP 404792 B1 Based on WO 8907932; DE 68910116 E Based on EP 404792, Based on WO 8907932; DK 169606 B Previous Publ. DK 9002043
PRAI DK 88-5055 880909; DK 88-1024 880226; ZA 89-6525 890825; DK 90-2043 900824; ES 89-2938 890825; IL 89-91438 890825; CA 89-609143 890823
AN 89-278153 [38] WPIDS
AB WO 8907932 A UPAB: 951004
Use of a sulphated saccharide (I) or its salt or complex as an ingredient in a **topical** prepn. for the prophylaxis or treatment of diseases or conditions of the teeth or tooth-supporting tissue in partic. plaque-related conditions is new.

The saccharide is pref. monosaccharide such as xylose, fructose, or glucose, a dissacharide such as sucrose, lactose, maltose, or cellulose, or a polysaccharide such as dextran, heparon, dermatan, proteodermaton, **hyaluronic** acid, heporin, chondroitin, amylose, glucosamine, glucosaminoglycon or a mucopolysaccharide or subunit. (I) may be complexed with or forms a

salt with an alkaline earth metal (such as Na, K, Ca, Sr, Mg, or Ba), Al, Ga, Zn, Cu, B, Mn or an organic base (e.g. an amino acid) esp. Al opt. as aluminium hydroxide. (I) is esp. a sodium and/or potassium salt of sucrose octakis (hydrogen sulphate) or is is sucralfate.

USE - Diseases or conditions which can be treated include dental canes, dental plaque, gingivitis, periodontitis, alveolitis, pulpitis, osteomyclitis, post-extractive or post-surgical wounds. tooth eruption, bone resorption, prostethic irritation, cysts, or neoplasms orginating in the tooth, supporting tissue, and bacterial mycotic and viral oral **infections**.

0/0

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ JP05503280 W UPAB: 931116

Use of a sulphated saccharide (I) or its salt or complex as an ingredient in a **topical** prepn. for the prophylaxis or treatment of diseases or conditions of the teeth or tooth-supporting tissue in partic. plaque-related conditions is new.

The saccharide is pref. monosaccharide such as xylose, fructose, or glucose, a dissacharide such as sucrose, lactose, maltose or cellulose, or a polysaccharide such as dextran, heparon, dermatan, proteodermaton, **hyaluronic** acid, heporin, chondroitin, amylase, glucosamine, glucosaminoglycon or a mucopolysaccharide or subunit. (I) may be complexed with or forms a salt with an alkaline earth metal (such as Na, K, Ca, Sr, Mg, or Ba), Al, Ga, Zn, Cu, B, Mn or an organic base (e.g. an amino acid) esp. Al opt. as aluminium hydroxide. (I) is esp. a sodium and/or potassium salt of sucrose octakis (hydrogen sulphate) or is sucralfate.

USE - Diseases or conditions which can be treated include dental caries, dental plaque, gingivitis, periodontitis, alveolitis, pulpitis, osetomyclitis, post-extractive or post-surgical wounds, tooth eruption, bone resorption, prosthetic irritation, cysts, or neoplasms originating in the tooth, supporting tissue, and bacterial mycotic and viral oral **infections**.

ABEQ US 5240710 A UPAB: 931122

Dental disease in a human is prevented, diminished or treated, by administering a salve, paste, gel or cream prepn. contg. a prophylactic or therapeutic amt. of Al-salt or complex of sulphated saccharide.

Pref. saccharide is poly- or persulphated sucrose, lactose, maltose or cellubiose. Al-cpd. is Al(OH)3 or aluminium disaccharide polysulphate.

ADVANTAGE - Compsn. can also comprise an adhesive which adheres to the teeth or tooth-supporting tissue.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ EP 404792 B UPAB: 931202

Use of an aluminium complex of sulphated sucrose as an ingredient for the manufacture of a **topical** preparation for the prophylaxis or treatment of diseases or conditions of the teeth or tooth-supporting tissue selected from dental caries, dental plaque, gingivitis, periodontitis, alveolitis, pulpitis, post-extractive or post-surgical wounds, tooth eruption, bone resorption, prosthetic irritation, cysts or neoplasms originating in the tooth-supporting tissue, and bacterial, mycotic and viral oral **infections**, in particular for the prophylaxis or treatment of inflammatory and plaque-related conditions.

Dwg.0/0

L86 ANSWER 26 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 89-206453 [28] WPIDS

CR 89-206452 [28]

DNC C89-091672

TI **Topical** compsn. comprising sulphated saccharide - for application to skin or non-gastrointestinal, non-oral, non-bladder mucosa to treat e.g. inflammation, burns, irritation, etc..

DC B03 B04 C02 C03

IN BAR-SHALOM, D; BUKH, N; BARSHALOM, D; BURKH, N

PA (BARS-I) BAR-SHALOM D; (BUKH-N) BUKH MEDITEC AS; (BUKH-N) BUKH

MEDITEC A/S; (BUKH-N) BUKH MEDITEK AS
CYC 32
PI WO 8905646 A 890629 (8928)* EN 43 pp
RW: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LU NL OA SE
W: AT AU BB BG BR CH DE DK FI GB HU JP KP KR LK LU MC MG MW NL NO RO SD SE SU US
AU 8929146 A 890719 (8941)
DK 9001515 A 900814 (9044)
EP 394333 A 901031 (9044)
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
CA 2020199 A 911230 (9213)#
JP 04500798 W 920213 (9213) 16 pp
DK 9200057 A 920117 (9229)
AU 9333960 A 930506 (9325)
KR 9303117 B1 930419 (9420)
EP 394333 B1 950315 (9515) EN 10 pp
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
DE 3853365 G 950420 (9521)
JP 07039347 B2 950501 (9522) 12 pp
AU 664419 B 951116 (9602)
ADT WO 8905646 A WO 88-DK217 881221; AU 8929146 A AU 89-29146 881221; DK 9001515 A DK 90-1515 900621; EP 394333 A EP 89-901102 881221; CA 2020199 A CA 90-2020199 900629; JP 04500798 W JP 89-501022 881221; DK 9200057 A Div ex DK 90-1515 881221, DK 92-57 920117; AU 9333960 A Div ex AU 89-29146 881221, AU 93-33960 930303; KR 9303117 B1 WO 88-DK217 881221, KR 89-701562 890821; EP 394333 B1 WO 88-DK217 881221, EP 89-901102 881221; DE 3853365 G DE 88-3853365 881221, WO 88-DK217 881221, EP 89-901102 881221; JP 07039347 B2 WO 88-DK217 881221, JP 89-501022 881221; AU 664419 B Div ex AU 89-29146 881221, AU 93-33960 930303
FDT EP 394333 B1 Based on WO 8905646; DE 3853365 G Based on EP 394333, Based on WO 8905646; JP 07039347 B2 Based on JP 04500798, Based on WO 8905646; AU 664419 B Previous Publ. AU 9333960
PRAI DK 87-6740 871221; DK 88-5054 880909; WO 88-DK217 881221
AN 89-206453 [28] WPIDS
CR 89-206452 [28]
AB WO 8905646 A UPAB: 950404
Compsn., partic. for **topical** applicn. to skin or any non-gastrointestinal, non-oral, non-bladder mucosal surface comprises a sulphated saccharide (I) or salt or complex, with an acceptable carrier or excipient. A non-sulphated polysaccharide eg **hyaluronic** acid, may also be present.
USE - Used for preventing or treating non-bladder premalignant or malignant disorders; for preventing or treating irritation or burns of the skin, connective tissue or non-oral mucosa; for preventing or treating skin, connective tissue or mucosal ageing; or for preventing or treating **infectious**, malignant or allergic/ immune disorders (all claimed).
(I) may be used in tissue culture media (claimed) and for coating eg. catheters to reduce thrombus formation or prevent inflammatory responses.
Dwg.0/0
Dwg.0/0
ABEQ EP 394333 B UPAB: 950425
Use of sulphated mono- or disaccharide or a salt or complex thereof for combatting or preventing ageing of skin, including treating or preventing skin wrinkles.
Dwg.0/0

L86 ANSWER 27 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 89-206452 [28] WPIDS
CR 89-206453 [28]
DNC C89-091671
TI **Topical** pharmaceutical compsns. - contg. sucralfate, for treating skin and mucosal disorders.
DC B03 B07
IN BAR-SHALOM, D; BUKH, N; BARSHALOM, D
PA (BARS-I) BAR-SHALOM D; (BUKH-N) BUKH MEDITEC AS; (BUKH-N) BUKH MEDITEC A/S; (BUKH-N) BUKH MEDITEK AS

CYC 32
PI WO 8905645 A 890629 (8928)* EN 40 pp
RW: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL OA SE
W: AT AU BB BG BR CH DE DK FI GB HU JP KP KR LK LU MC MG MW NL NO RO SD SE SU US
AU 8929145 A 890719 (8941)
DK 9001516 A 900815 (9044)
EP 420849 A 910410 (9115)
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
CA 2020200 A 911230 (9213)#
JP 04500797 W 920213 (9213) 13 pp
DK 9400203 A 940218 (9425)
DK 169018 B 940801 (9429)
EP 640346 A1 950301 (9513) EN
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
ADT WO 8905645 A WO 88-DK216 881221; AU 8929145 A AU 89-29145 881221; DK 9001516 A DK 90-1516 900621; EP 420849 A EP 89-901101 881221; JP 04500797 W JP 89-501021 881221; DK 9400203 A Div ex DK 92-57 920117, DK 94-203 940218; DK 169018 B Div ex DK 90-1515 900621, DK 92-57 920117; EP 640346 A1 Related to EP 89-901102 881221, EP 94-202490 881221
FDT DK 169018 B Previous Publ. DK 9200057
PRAI DK 87-6740 871221; DK 88-5054 880909; WO 88-DK217 881221; DK 90-1516 900621; WO 88-DK217 881221
AN 89-206452 [28] WPIDS
CR 89-206453 [28]
AB WO 8905645 A UPAB: 950404
Pharmaceutical compsns, esp for **topical** application to skin or non-bladder, non-gastrointestinal, non-oral mucosa, comprise sucralfate (I) and a carrier or excipient. (I) is a sucrose octasulphate Al complex (see US3432489).
The compsns pref contain 0.001-99 (esp 1-10) wt% (I), opt together with a non-sulphonated polysaccharide, e.g. **hyaluronic** acid. (I) has a particle size of up to 200 (e.g. 1-5) microns. The compsns are formulated as powders, pastes, ointments, lotions, gels, creams, salves, emulsions, suspensions, sprays, sponges, strips, plasters, pads, dressings or ostomy plates, and are applied 1-10 times a day.
USE - The compsns may be applied to the skin, lips, perianal areas, nose, respiratory tract, eyes, ears, vagina or vulva for treatment or prophylaxis of inflammations, **infections**, irritations, burns, ulcers, wounds and pre-malignant or malignant disorders, for modification of tissue regeneration, for modulation of immune reactions and for combatting ageing.
Dwg.0/0
Dwg.0/0

L86 ANSWER 28 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 89-009088 [02] WPIDS
DNC C89-004216
TI Compsn. to prevent fibrin deposition or adhesion formation - comprising sparingly soluble enzyme, esp. tissue plasminogen activator, for **topical** application.
DC B04 C03
IN MOHLER, M A; NGUYEN, T H
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC
CYC 25
PI EP 297860 A 890104 (8902)* EN 20 pp
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
WO 8900049 A 890112 (8905) EN
W: AU DK FI HU JP KR NO
AU 8819985 A 890130 (8920)
PT 87886 A 890630 (8930)
DD 271268 A 890830 (9006)
FI 8906359 A 891229 (9012)
ZA 8804739 A 900328 (9017)
NO 8905338 A 900402 (9019)
DK 8906753 A 900228 (9020)
HU 56283 T 910828 (9138)

JP 04502753 W 920521 (9227) 19 pp
EP 297860 B1 930901 (9335) EN 24 pp
R: CH DE FR GB LI
IL 86933 A 930708 (9335)
DE 3883645 G 931007 (9341)
IL 102625 A 930922 (9349)
HU 209955 B 941228 (9506)
IE 65658 B 951115 (9605)

ADT EP 297860 A EP 88-305935 880630; WO 8900049 A WO 88-US2194 880630; ZA 8804739 A ZA 88-4739 880701; JP 04502753 W JP 88-505978 880630, WO 88-US2194 880630; EP 297860 B1 EP 88-305935 880630; IL 86933 A IL 88-86933 880630; DE 3883645 G DE 88-3883645 880630, EP 88-305935 880630; IL 102625 A IL 88-102625 880630; HU 209955 B HU 88-4201 880630, WO 88-US2194 880630; IE 65658 B IE 88-2023 880701

FDT JP 04502753 W Based on WO 8900049; DE 3883645 G Based on EP 297860; IL 102625 A Div ex IL 86933; HU 209955 B Previous Publ. HU 56283, Based on WO 8900049

PRAI US 87-68872 870701; US 87-125319 871125; US 88-210895 880624

AN 89-009088 [02] WPIDS

AB EP 297860 A UPAB: 930923
A pharmaceutical compsn. to prevent fibrin deposition or adhesion formation that is **topically** applicable and capable of delivering an enzyme for from 3 days to 2 weeks comprises a therapeutically effective amt. of a sparingly soluble enzyme. More specifically the enzyme is tissue plasminogen activator (+PA). The compsn. may also include an inert, adherence enhancing vehicle, e.g. petrolatum jelly or **hyaluronic** acid.

Also claimed is a dispensing device for the admin. of a pharmaceutical compsn. to prevent fibrin deposition or adhesion formation comprising (a) a first container contg. a sparingly soluble enzyme and (b) a second container contg. an adherence enhancing vehicle, at least one of the containers being flexible. Also claimed is the use of a sparingly soluble enzyme in the mfr. of a compsn. for **topical** application for preventing, ameliorating or reversing fibrin deposition.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The compsns. are used for preventing formation or reformation of adhesions, partic. in the peritoneal or pelvic cavities resulting from surgery, **infection**, inflammation or trauma. The enzyme dissolves slowly over a period of time enabling a single **topical** application to provide continuous release of active enzyme.

0/3

ABEQ EP 297860 B UPAB: 931119
A **topically** applicable pharmaceutical compsn. to prevent fibrin deposition or adhesion formation, comprising a therapeutically effective amount of tissue plasminogen activator (''t-PA'') in a sparingly soluble solid form which dissolves at a desired rate in a biofluid such that said composition is capable of delivering t-PA for a period from 3 days to two weeks when applied to a site of potential fibrin deposition or adhesion formation consequent on surgery, the rate of dissolution in use being due to the sparing solubility of the t-PA.

Dwg.0/3

L86 ANSWER 29 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 87-362420 [51] WPIDS

DNC C87-155254

TI Vitamin-C, zinc salt and sulphur contg. amino-acid compsn. - for **topical** treatment of skin conditions by stimulating epithelial tissue.

DC B05

IN FAHIM, M S

PA (FAHI-I) FAHIM M S

CYC 12

PI US 4711780 A 871208 (8751)* 17 pp
EP 314835 A 890510 (8919) EN
R: BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
CA 1291034 C 911022 (9149)#
EP 314835 B 920429 (9218) EN 17 pp

R: BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
DE 3778703 G 920604 (9224)#
ADT US 4711780 A US 86-862051 860512; EP 314835 A EP 87-116429 871106; EP 314835 B EP 87-116429 871106; DE 3778703 G DE 87-3778703 871106
PRAI US 86-862051 860512; EP 87-116429 871106
AN 87-362420 [51] WPIDS
AB US 4711780 A UPAB: 930922
Medicament comprises vitamin C, a zinc salt, a sulphur contg. amino acid and opt. a polysaccharide or mucopolysaccharide.
Specifically the sulphur contg. amino acid is cysteine, cystine or methionine, the zinc salt is the sulphate and the polysaccharide is chondroitin sulphate, **hyaluronic** acid, calcium heparinate, dermatan sulphate or keratin sulphate.
USE - The medicament has a wide variety of applications such as the treatment of vaginitis, cervicitis, urethral **infections**, irritated bladder, extropian eyelids, blepharitis, keratitis, pink eye, burns, cuts, fever blisters, poison ivy wheals, insect bites, nappy rash, genital herpes, sunburn.
0/2
ABEQ DE 3778703 G UPAB: 930922
Medicament comprises vitamin C, a zinc salt, a sulphur contg. amino acid and opt. a polysaccharide or mucopolysaccharide.
Specifically the sulphur contg. amino acid is cysteine, cystine or methionine, the zinc salt is the sulphate and the polysaccharide is chondroitin sulphate, **hyaluronic** acid, calcium heparinate, dermatan sulphate or keratin sulphate.
USE - The medicament has a wide variety of applications such as the treatment of vaginitis, cervicitis, urethral **infections**, irritated bladder, extropian eyelids, blepharitis, keratitis, pink eye, burns, cuts, fever blisters, poison ivy wheals, insect bites, nappy rash, genital herpes, sunburn.
ABEQ EP 314835 B UPAB: 930922
A composition for treating epithelial tissue characterised by vitamin C in an amount from 0.5 to 30% by weight, a zinc salt present in an amount from 0.25 to 20% by weight, heptahydrate or the equivalent amount of zinc present as some other zinc salt, and a sulphur amino acid in an amount from 0.25 to 5% by weight.

L86 ANSWER 30 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 87-277600 [39] WPIDS
DNC C87-117936
TI New **hyaluronic** acid heavy metal salts - useful as antibacterials esp. the silver salt, for treating rheumatoid arthritis esp. as gold salt and in diagnosis when radio-labelled.
DC B04 D22 K08
IN GREENMAN, B; NIMROD, A
PA (BIOT-N) BIO-TECHN GEN CORP
CYC 17
PI WO 8705517 A 870924 (8739)* EN 52 pp
RW: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LU NL SE
W: AU DK JP
AU 8772068 A 871009 (8751)
EP 259485 A 880316 (8811) EN
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
DK 8705974 A 871113 (8812)
US 4746504 A 880524 (8823) 11 pp
JP 63502670 W 881006 (8846)
US 4784991 A 881115 (8848) 12 pp
IL 81877 A 910310 (9120)
CA 1291123 C 911022 (9149)
ADT WO 8705517 A WO 87-US549 870313; EP 259485 A EP 87-902255 870313; US 4746504 A US 86-840419 860314; JP 63502670 W JP 87-502147 870313; US 4784991 A US 87-23666 870309
PRAI US 86-840419 860314; US 87-19474 870226; US 87-23666 870309
AN 87-277600 [39] WPIDS
AB WO 8705517 A UPAB: 930922
**Hyaluronic** acid heavy metal salts (I) are new, esp. the Ag, Au, Ce or W salts. The acid may be radioactively labelled, esp. with carbon-14.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) have various therapeutic sues. The Ag salt inhibits microbial growth and is suitable for **topical** admin. to burns, wounds, soft-tissue **infections**, ophthalmological **infections**, sepsis, keratitis etc. opt. in conjunction with an antibiotic. The Au salt on intra-articular admin. is useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, joint inflammation etc. The radioactively labelled (I) can be used for diagnostic purposes. (I) may also be used in deodorants, cosmetic creams, lotions and sprays. The metal ions are slowly released from (I).
0/1

ABEQ US 4746504 A UPAB: 930922
Heavy metal salt (pref. Ag, Au, Ce, W); esp. Ag) of **hyaluronic** acid, is new. It may be prepd. by mixing aq. Na hyaluronate with molar excess AgNO3, then pptn. and recovery of Ag hyaluronate viz. by centrifugation, washing with ethanol, drying over N2, then vacuum drying, in dark.
USE - As antimicrobials, e.g., **topically** for burns and wounds and esp. to treat arthritis by intra-articular admin. and in C14-labelled form for diagnosis. **Hyaluronic** acid is 50-1500KD glucosamineglycan, natural or synthetic, as viscous soln., without immuno reactions and gives slow in vivo release of Ag,+.

ABEQ US 4784991 A UPAB: 930922
Heavy metal (i.e. Ag, Au, Ce, and W) salts or **hyaluronic** acid are new. Prepn. of these salts comprises addn. of a soluble metal salt to aq. Na hyaluronate; and pptn. with EtOH. Pref. prod. is silver hyaluronate.4 USE - The prods. are antimicrobial agents, and gold hyaluronate is a therapeutic for arthritis.

L86 ANSWER 31 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 87-088138 [13] WPIDS
CR 87-062629 [09]
TI New total and partial **hyaluronic** acid ester(s) - useful as medicaments, in cosmetics, as vehicles for medicines, in surgical articles etc..
DC A96 B04 B07 D21 D22 F01 F07 P34
IN DELLAVALLE, F; ROMEO, A; VALLE, F D; DELLA, VALLE F
PA (FIDI-N) FIDIA SPA
CYC 20
PI EP 216453 A 870401 (8713)* EN 129 pp
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
AU 8659836 A 870226 (8713)
NO 8602734 A 870202 (8713)
FI 8602878 A 870109 (8714)
JP 62064802 A 870323 (8717)
DK 8603236 A 870109 (8727)
HU 42512 T 870728 (8733)
ES 2001512 A 880601 (8922)
US 4851521 A 890725 (8937) 29 pp
FI 8902710 A 890602 (8945)
FI 8902711 A 890602 (8945)
FI 9001341 A 900316 (9022)
US 4965353 A 901023 (9045)
NO 9100295 A 870109 (9120)
IT 1203815 B 890223 (9125)
FI 9102618 A 910531 (9133)
FI 9102619 A 910531 (9133)
US 5202431 A 930413 (9317) 28 pp
US 5336767 A 940809 (9431) 28 pp
NO 175716 B 940815 (9432)
FI 94766 B 950714 (9534)
FI 94767 B 950714 (9534)
FI 94778 B 950714 (9534)
IL 79362 A 950731 (9540)
ADT EP 216453 A EP 86-305233 860707; AU 8659836 A AU 86-59836 860708; JP 62064802 A JP 86-161769 860708; ES 2001512 A ES 86-1101 860708; US 4851521 A US 86-881454 860702; US 4965353 A US 89-339919 890419; US 5202431 A Div ex US 86-881454 860702, Div ex US 89-339919 890419, Div ex US 90-562267 900803, Cont of US 91-663324 910301, US

91-794703 911120; US 5336767 A Div ex US 86-881454 860702, Div ex US 89-339919 890419, Div ex US 90-562267 900803, Div ex US 91-663324 910301, Div ex US 91-794703 911120, US 92-998749 921230; NO 175716 B NO 86-2734 860707; FI 94766 B FI 86-2878 860708; FI 94767 B Div ex FI 86-2878 860708, FI 90-1341 900316; FI 94778 B Div ex FI 86-2878 860708, FI 89-2710 890602; IL 79362 A IL 86-79362 860708

FDT US 5202431 A Div ex US 4851521, Div ex US 4965353; US 5336767 A Div ex US 4851521, Div ex US 4965353, Div ex US 5202431; NO 175716 B Previous Publ. NO 8602734; FI 94766 B Previous Publ. FI 8602878; FI 94767 B Previous Publ. FI 9001341; FI 94778 B Previous Publ. FI 8902710

PRAI IT 85-48322 850708; IT 86-48202 860630

AN 87-088138 [13] WPIDS

CR 87-062629 [09]

AB EP 216453 A UPAB: 940928

Total and partial esters (I) of **hyaluronic** acid with aliphatic araliphatic, cycloaliphatic or heterocyclic alcohols, and their salts, with (in)organic bases, except for the total Me ester of **hyaluronic** acid, are new. Pharmaceutical prepn. contg. as active ingredient (I) or its salt, and including the total Me ester of **hyaluronic** acid, is new.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) are useful in the formulation of, or as themselves, medicaments, in cosmetics (esp. with alcohols used in perfumery) and in medical veterinary, and surgical articles and prepns. (I) may be dominated by the properties of the **hyaluronic** aicd or by the properties of the alcohol and/or salt component, e.g. when derived from steroid alcohols, the esters have activities such as anti-inflammatory activity with a better balanced, constant and regular action and prolonged release. Better stability and bioavailability, desired solvent solubility etc. may also be achieved. The (I) are typically, vehicles for anaesthetics, analgesics, anti-inflammatory agnets, vasoconstrictors, antibacterials and antivirals, esp. for **topical** use, e.g. in ophthalmology, dermatology, etc. (I) may be in film form, to replace skin, as capsuled or microcapsules for subcutaneous **implantation**, as solid insert, as sponge for application to wounds, as threads to be woven into gauzes or used as sutures.

Dwg.0/0

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 4851521 A UPAB: 930922

Total and partial **hyaluronic** acid esters with aliphatic, araliphatic, cycloaliphatic and heterocyclic alcohols and salts, are new. Alcohols have up to 34C atoms and are opt. substd. 1 or 2 functional gps. and with C atoms opt. interrupted with O, S or N atoms, and include steroid cortisones, streptomycin, etc..

New process for their prod., comprises treating quat. NH4 salt of polysaccharide (e.g. obtd. from cock's combs with esterifying agent in aprotic solvent and appropriate salification. Various MW fractions up to 13 million.

USE - Biocompatible vehicle and active cpds. in medicine, surgery, cosmetics, artificial skin, suture threads, etc..

ABEQ US 4965353 A UPAB: 930922

**Hyaluronic** esters in which all or only some of the COOH gps. have been esterified and nontoxic salts of the partial esters are new. Typical esters are benzyl, n-propyl and ethyl esters. Prepn. of these esters comprises condensn. of corresp. tetraalkylammonium salts with benzyl or alkyl halides in dimethyl sulphoxide.

USE - The prods. are converted to threads, gauzes, sponges, films and microcapsules, for medicinal, pharmaceutical and cosmetic applications.

ABEQ US 5202431 A UPAB: 931025

Partial eser of **hyaluronic** acid with an alcohol of the aliphatic, araliphatic, cycloaliphatic or heterocyclic sereis, has an at least a first portion of carboxylic acid gps. of the **hyaluronic** acid are salified with therapeutically active amione.

Pref. amine is alkaloids, peptides, phenothaiziones, benzodiazepines, thiosanthenes, hormones, vitamins,

anti-convulsants, anti-psychotics, anti-emetics, anaethetic, hypnotics, anorexics, antibacterials, antivirals, anti-maralials, narcotic antagonists, antiinflammatory agents. The partial ester is pref. ina miicrocapsule.

USE - Used in pharmaceutical and cosmetic fields and biodegradable plastic materials.

Dwg. 0/0

ABEQ US 5336767 A UPAB: 940921

**Hyaluronic** esters and/or partial esters in which the alcoholic component is cortisone, hydrocortisone, fluorocortisone, corticosterone, deoxycorticosterone, prednisolone, prednisone, dexamethasone, betamethasone, paramethasone, flumethasone, fluocinolone, or its acetonide, fluprednylidene, clobetasol or beclomethasone, and their nontoxic salts are new.

USE/ADVANTAGE - These ester derivs. have bioplastic and pharmaceutical properties for medical, surgical and cosmetic applications. The prods. are therapeutics, for damaged skin, tendons, tissues, muscles and cartilage, and support tissue hydration, lubrication, cell migration, cell functions and cell differentiation, etc.

Dwg.0/0

L86 ANSWER 32 OF 33 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 86-271924 [42] WPIDS

CR 83-14905K [07]; 85-099097 [17]; 86-162168 [25]; 88-014163 [02]

DNC C86-117920

TI **Topical** compsn. contg. **hyaluronic** acid deriv. as vehicle - esp. for ophthalmic and dermatological application and new barium hyaluronate salts.

DC A96 B04 C03

IN DELLA, VALLE F; LORENZI, S; ROMEO, A; VALLE, D; VALLE, F D

PA (FIDI-N) FIDIA SPA; (FIDI-N) FIDIA FARM ITAL DERIVATI IND

CYC 22

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | BE 904547 | A | 861003 (8642)* | | 58 pp |
| | EP 197718 | A | 861015 (8642) | EN | |
| | R: AT DE GB IT NL SE | | | | |
| | FR 2579895 | A | 861010 (8647) | | |
| | AU 8655662 | A | 861016 (8648) | | |
| | JP 61236732 | A | 861022 (8649) | | |
| | NO 8601331 | A | 861027 (8650) | | |
| | PT 82342 | A | 861105 (8650) | | |
| | LU 86386 | A | 860902 (8651) | | |
| | FI 8601395 | A | 861006 (8703) | | |
| | HU 40579 | T | 870128 (8710) | | |
| | DK 8601498 | A | 861006 (8726) | | |
| | ZA 8602463 | A | 871005 (8804) | | |
| | ES 8800055 | A | 880101 (8809) | | |
| | US 4736024 | A | 880405 (8816) | | |
| | CH 672886 | A | 900115 (9007) | | |
| | IT 1184675 | B | 871028 (9041) | | |
| | IT 1229075 | B | 910717 (9232) | | |
| | US 5166331 | A | 921124 (9250) | | 26 pp |
| | EP 555898 | A2 | 930818 (9333) | EN | 30 pp |
| | R: AT DE GB IT NL SE | | | | |
| | EP 197718 | B1 | 931215 (9350) | EN | 37 pp |
| | R: AT DE GB IT NL SE | | | | |
| | DE 3689384 | G | 940127 (9405) | | |
| | IL 78263 | A | 931115 (9405) | | |
| | NO 174277 | B | 940103 (9406) | | |
| | HU 208833 | B | 940128 (9409) | | |
| | EP 555898 | A3 | 931020 (9510) | | |
| | US 5442053 | A | 950815 (9538) | | 29 pp |
| | IE 64440 | B | 950809 (9539) | | |

ADT BE 904547 A BE 86-904547 860403; EP 197718 A EP 86-302291 860327; FR 2579895 A FR 86-4601 860401; JP 61236732 A JP 86-79060 860404; ZA 8602463 A ZA 86-2463 860403; ES 8800055 A ES 86-553714 860404; US 4736024 A US 86-847632 860403; IT 1229075 B IT 85-47924 850405; US 5166331 A CIP of US 84-669431 841108, CIP of US 85-719113 850402, Cont of US 85-756824 850719, US 89-452681 891219; EP 555898 A2

Related to EP 86-302291 860327, EP 93-200175 860327; EP 197718 B1 EP 86-302291 860327; DE 3689384 G DE 86-3689384 860327, EP 86-302291 860327; IL 78263 A IL 86-78263 860325; NO 174277 B NO 86-1331 860404; HU 208833 B Div ex HU 86-1402 860403, HU 89-1006 860403; EP 555898 A3 EP 93-200175 860327; US 5442053 A CIP of US 82-425462 820928, CIP of US 84-669431 841108, CIP of US 85-719113 850402, Cont of US 85-756824 850719, Cont of US 89-452681 891219, US 92-931949 920819; IE 64440 B IE 86-847 860327

FDT DE 3689384 G Based on EP 197718; NO 174277 B Previous Publ. NO 8601331; US 5442053 A CIP of US 4593091, Cont of US 5166331

PRAI IT 85-48980 851223; IT 85-47924 850405; IT 83-49143 831010; IT 84-48979 841009

AN 86-271924 [42] WPIDS

CR 83-14905K [07]; 85-099097 [17]; 86-162168 [25]; 88-014163 [02]

AB BE 904547 A UPAB: 951004

Toptical compsn. comprises (1) at least one **topically** -active pharmaceutical (I) and (2) **hyaluronic** acid (II), or one of its mol. fractions, opt. in the form of a salt with alkali or alkaline eart metals, Al, NH4 or with one or more active ingredients (esp. (I)). The pure Ba salts (A) of noninflammatory (II) fractions of mol.wts. 250000-350000; 50000-100000 or 500000-730000, free of (II) of mol.wt. below 30000, are new.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The compsns. are useful for treating ophthalmic and dermatological disorders, and diseases of the mucosa, oral and nasal cavities, and outer ear, particularly in paediatric and veterinary medicine. The use of (II) provides betterbiological better biological availability than known vehicles. (II) particularly well tolerated by the corneal epithlium without risk of sensitisation and with a long-lasting adherence.

Dwg.0/0

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 4736024 A UPAB: 930922

The prepn. of a salt of **hyaluronic** acid with pharmacologically active substance comprises (a) combining aq. soln. of Ba salt of **hyaluronic** acid with sulphate of drug and (b) sepn. of BaSO4 to give a salt of **hyaluronic** acid with drug in aq. soln. SO4 and **hyaluronic** acid are stoichiometric, giving neutral salt, or partial salification.

Ba salt of **hyaluronic** acid may be further combined with sulphate of alkali, alkaline earth metal, Al or NH4 stoichiometrically. A wide range of drugs may be used including antibiotics, erythromycin, etc. Mol.wt. fraction of **hyaluronic** avid may be used viz. between 90-80% and 0.23% of M.W. of integral uronic acid i.e. 13 x 10 power 6, pref. none below 30000, (250000-350000). Cetylpyridinium salt of **hyaluronic** acid may be treated with BaCl2 and Bahyaluronate pptd. with ethanol.

USE - Prepn. of **topical** and ophthalmic compsns. with increased bioavailability of drug.

ABEQ US 5166331 A UPAB: 930922

Pharmaceutical compsn. comprises as active ingredient a neutral or partially neutralised salt of **hyaluronic** acid or its MW fraction (Fig.1) with a basic drug for **topical** admin. readily absorbed intradermally or via the nasal or rectal mucosa, together with **topical** excipient.

Pref. a partial salt is used with an optical drug partially salified with alkali(ne earth) metal or Al or NH4 as neutral salt. Mol. wt. fractions are 30000-730000, free of mol. wt. below 30000; 50000-100000; and 500000-730000.

Drugs include antibiotics, anti-**infectives**, antivirals, anti- inflammatories (NSAID's), wound healers, cytostatics, cytotoxics, anaesthetics, cholinergic promoters and antagonists for dermatological, otolinoloryngological, obstetrical and neurological use. Prepn. is by homogenisation of hencrests in acetone, agitation, centrifugation and vacuum drying.

USE - 50000-100000 MW fractions for wound healing and 500000-730000 for intraocular and intra-articular injections without causing inflammation. HA enhances drug action.

0/1

ABEQ EP 555898 A UPAB: 931119

**Topical** compsn. comprises (1) at least one **topically**-active pharmaceutical (I) and (2) **hyaluronic** acid (II), or one of its mol. fractions, opt. in the form of a salt with alkali or alkaline earth metals, Al, NH4 or with one or more active ingredients (esp. (I)). The pure Ba salts (A) of noninflammatory (II) fractions of mol.wts. 250000-350000; 50000-100000 or 500000-730000, free of (II) of mol.wt. below 30000, are new.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The compsns. are useful for treating ophthalmic and dermatological disorders, and diseases of the mucosa, oral and nasal cavities, and outer ear, particularly in paediatric and veterinary medicine. The use of (II) provides better biological availability than known vehicles. (II) particularly well tolerated by the corneal epithelium without risk of sensitisation and with a long-lasting adherence.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ EP 197718 B UPAB: 940203

A medicament which comprises: (a) a pharmaceutically active substance or a mixture of pharmacologically active substances suitable for **topical** administration; and (b) **hyaluronic** acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said **hyaluronic** acid, optionally together with an additional excipient suitable for **topical** administration, with the proviso that said active substance is not an ophthalmic drug when the **hyaluronic** acid is a fraction having an average molecular weight of from 50,000 to 730,000 and being substantially free of **hyaluronic** acid having a molecular weight of less than 30,000.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5442053 A UPAB: 950927

Partial or stoichiometrically neutral salt of **hyaluronic** acid (HA) or its mol.wt. fraction with at least one pharmacologically active substance (PAS) of a basic nature supplied for **topical** admin. is claimed.

The active substance is for dermatological, ophthalmological, otorhinolaryngological, odontological, angiological, obstetrical or neurological use as an antibiotic, **antiinfective**, antiviral, antimicrobial, antiinflammatory, wound healing, cytostatic cytotoxic, anaepthetic, cholinergic promoter, cholinergic antagonist, adrenergic promoter or adrenergic antagonist agent, e.g. kanamycin, amikacin, tobramycin, spectinomycin, oleandomycin, carbomycin, spiramycin, oxytetracycline, routetracycline, bacitracin, polymyxin B, gramicidin, colistin, chloramphenicol, uncomycin, amphotericin B, griseofulvin, myotatin, diethylcarbamazine, mebendazol, sulphacetamide, sulphadiazine, sulphisoxazole, iodeoxuridine, adenine, arabinoside, trifluorothymidine, etc. Pref. the HA is a fraction of mol.wt. 30000-730000 (50000-100000) or 500000-730000.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The HA fractions are used e.g. for stimulating wound healing, for intraocular or intraarticular **infections** for replacing the endobulbar liqs. in the eye and for treating damaged bone joints, resp. The HA is pref. the vehicle in phthalmic solns. HA enhances the biological activity of ophthalmic drugs. The HA contg. compsns. have good tolerability to the cornea and allows the use of a high percentage of HA that can be obtd. from source tissues.

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AN 85-099097 [17] WPIDS
CR 83-14905K [07]; 86-162168 [25]; 86-271924 [42]; 88-014163 [02]
DNC C85-042889
TI New **hyaluronic** acid fractions - useful for wound healing or treating eye or joint disorders.
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PT 79339 A 850509 (8526)
ZA 8407942 A 850404 (8528)
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EP 138572 B 900725 (9030)
R: AT DE GB IT NL SE
IT 1178041 B 870903 (9035)
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IL 73217 A 910730 (9133)
IT 1212892 B 891130 (9150)
IL 96943 A 930315 (9322)
JP 06008323 B2 940202 (9408)
US 5442053 A 950815 (9538) dup 29 pp

ADT BE 900810 A BE 84-900810 841011; EP 138572 A EP 84-306914 841010; FR 2553099 A FR 84-15547 841010; ZA 8407942 A ZA 84-7942 841011; JP 61028503 A JP 84-214046 841011; IL 96943 A IL 84-96943 841010; JP 06008323 B2 JP 84-214046 841011; US 5442053 A CIP of US 82-425462 820928, CIP of US 84-669431 841108, CIP of US 85-719113 850402, Cont of US 85-756824 850719, Cont of US 89-452681 891219, US 92-931949 920819

FDT IL 96943 A Div ex IL 73217; JP 06008323 B2 Based on JP 61028503; US 5442053 A CIP of US 4593091, Cont of US 5166331

PRAI IT 84-48979 841009; IT 83-49143 831011; IT 85-47924 850402

AN 85-099097 [17] WPIDS

CR 83-14905K [07]; 86-162168 [25]; 86-271924 [42]; 88-014163 [02]

AB BE 900810 A UPAB: 951004

Pure non-inflammatory **hyaluronic** acid fractions (I) with an av. molecular wt. of 30,000-730,000 and their Na and K salts are new. The fractions have molecular wts. of 50,000-100,000 (Ia), 250,000-350,000 (Ib) and 500,000-730,000 (Ic).

USE - (Ia) is useful for promoting wound healing. (Ic) is useful for treating disorders of the joints in humans and animals (esp. horses) and for replacing intra-ocular fluids. (Ib) is a combination of (Ia) and (Ib) and may be used for the same purpose as (Ia). (I) are also useful as carriers for drugs, e.g. pilocarpine, triamcinolone, epidermal growth factor, streptamycin or gentamicin. (Fl)

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ABEQ EP 138572 B UPAB: 930925

A process for preparing a substantially pure, non-inflammatory, **hyaluronic** acid fraction comprising: subjecting starting material tissue to solvent extraction to produce a mixture containing **hyaluronic** acid, and subjecting the resulting mixture to molecular filtration to obtain a **hyaluronic** acid fraction having an average molecular weight of from 50,000 to 730,000, said fraction being substantially free of **hyaluronic** acid having a molecular weight of less than 30,000.

ABEQ US 5166331 A UPAB: 930925

Pharmaceutical compsn. comprises as active ingredient a neutral or partially neutralised salt of **hyaluronic** acid or its MW fraction (Fig.1) with a basic drug for **topical** admin. readily absorbed intradermally or via the nasal or rectal mucosa, together with **topical** excipient.

Pref. a partial salt is used with an optical drug partially

salified with alkali(ne earth) metal or Al or NH4 as neutral salt. Mol. wt. fractions are 30000-730000, free of mol. wt. below 30000; 50000-100000; and 500000-730000.

Drugs include antibiotics, anti-**infectives**, antivirals, anti- inflammatories (NSAID's), wound healers, cytostatics, cytotoxics, anaesthetics, cholinergic promoters and antagonists for dermatological, otolinoloryngological, obstetrical and neurological use. Prepn. is by homogenisation of hencrests in acetone, agitation, centrifugation and vacuum drying.

USE - 50000-100000 MW fractions for wound healing and 500000-730000 for intraocular and intra-articular injections without causing inflammation. HA enhances drug action.

0/1

ABEQ US 5442053 A UPAB: 950927

Partial or stoichiometrically neutral salt of **hyaluronic** acid (HA) or its mol.wt. fraction with at least one pharmacologically active substance (PAS) of a basic nature supplied for **topical** admin. is claimed.

The active substance is for dermatological, ophthalmological, otorhinolaryngological, odontological, angiological, obstetrical or neurological use as an antibiotic, **antiinfective**, antiviral, antimicrobial, antiinflammatory, wound healing, cytostatic cytotoxic, anaepthetic, cholinergic promoter, cholinergic antagonist, adrenergic promoter or adrenergic antagonist agent, e.g. kanamycin, amikacin, tobramycin, spectinomycin, oleandomycin, carbomycin, spiramycin, oxytetracycline, routetracycline, bacitracin, polymyxin B, gramicidin, colistin, chloramphenicol, uncomycin, amphotericin B, griseofulvin, myotatin, diethylcarbamazine, mebendazol, sulphacetamide, sulphadiazine, sulphisoxazole, iodeoxuridine, adenine, arabinoside, trifluorothymidine, etc. Pref. the HA is a fraction of mol.wt. 30000-730000 (50000-100000) or 500000-730000.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The HA fractions are used e.g. for stimulating wound healing, for intraocular or intraarticular **infections** for replacing the endobulbar liqs. in the eye and for treating damaged bone joints, resp. The HA is pref. the vehicle in phthalmic solns. HA enhances the biological activity of ophthalmic drugs. The HA contg. compsns. have good tolerability to the cornea and allows the use of a high percentage of HA that can be obtd. from source tissues.

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